

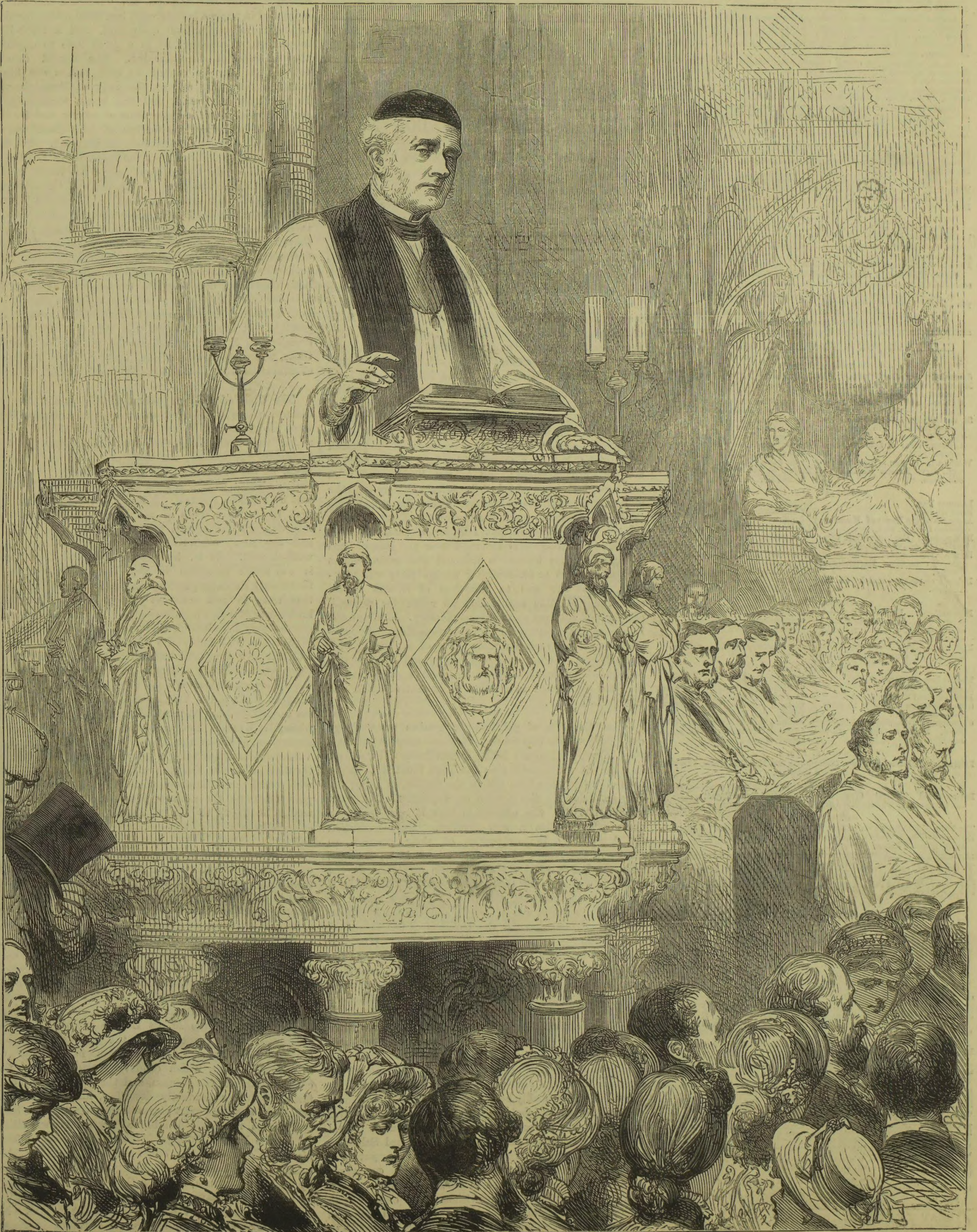
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE LATE DEAN STANLEY: A REMINISCENCE.—SEE PAGE 100.



## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 7, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, the Countess of Onslow, of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at Fulford, York, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon A. M. Tippetts, A.M.D., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On April 21, at St. Peter's College Chapel, Adelaide, by the Rev. C. C. Elcom, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Bedell Stanford, John Elcom, son of the late Henry Lewis, of Clifton, England, to Phoebe Maria, only daughter of Charles Frederick Elcom, M.R.C.S., of Cheltenham, England.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Church, Redland, Bristol, by the Rev. Walter A. Lewis, B.A., assisted by the Rev. T. Grose, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, Arthur Lewis, M.A., of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, India, son of the late Henry Lewis, of Clifton, to Mary Anne Jane, only surviving child of the late Rev. James H. Vidal, Vicar of Chiddingfold, Sussex.

On the 2nd inst., at St. John's Church, Belize, British Honduras, by the Rev. J. H. Geare, J. W. Standing, Esq., of St. Rita, to Minnie, daughter of the late E. T. Jones, Esq., of Belize, and step-daughter of the Hon. Captain Andrew Halliday Hall (late of the 20th, 41st, and 2nd W.I. Regiments), Member of the Legislative Council of the above Colony.

On the 21st inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. George Despard, M.A., assisted by the Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, M.A., John Rutty Verey, of Cricklewood, Middlesex, to Constance Emma, only child of Reuben A. Fitch, Esq., of 21, Hyde Park-square, W., and late of Melbourne, Australia.

On the 20th inst., at Christ Church, Albany-street, by the Rev. Henry Robinson, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Festing, Vicar, William, youngest son of the late James Walkenshaw, of St. Andrew's, to Jane, only daughter of the late John Sadler, of No. 2, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park.

On the 21st inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Francis R. H. S. Sutton, only son of Captain and Mrs. Francis Sutton, grandson of Sir Richard Sutton, second Baronet, of Norwood Park, Notts, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, to Lady Susan E. Lascelles, third daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

On the 6th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Hugh Henry, youngest son of the late Lewis Gellie Hamilton, of that island, to Louisa Henrietta, third daughter of James Le Brun, of the same place. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at Falfeld, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Charles Martyn Reed, B.A., Rector of Hasfield, Gloucestershire, to Frances Maria Emma, the Lady Warren-Vernon, widow of the late Lord Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, Derby.

## DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Bridge of Allan, Major Buchanan, of Arden, Stirlingshire, late Oxfordshire Militia, aged 50.

On the 18th inst., at Geneva, Switzerland, Caroline Ethel, only child of the late John Gooddy, of Carrara, Italy, aged 9 years and 5 months. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 23rd inst., suddenly, Henry Fitzroy Francis Somerset, youngest son of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, aged 26.

On the 25th inst., at Pembroke Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, in his 71st year, Lord Joceline William Percy.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.	
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. G. Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Romans 1. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. 1-21; Matt. xvi. 1-24.	St. James's, noon, Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Nisbet; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gribby; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Leeman, Vicar of Seaford, Lancashire.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. L. Queenan, Vicar of Seaford; 4 p.m., the Bishop of Tennessee; 7 p.m., Rev. Reginald W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, AUG. 1.	
Lammas Day.	Regatta: Oxford. St. Neot's, Southampton Yacht Club (six days).
Accession of the House of Hanover; George I. King, 1714.	Archaeological Institute, general concluding meeting, 9 p.m.
International Pharmaceutical Congress, 11 a.m. (three days).	Portsmouth Swimming Festival.
British Bee-keepers' Association, annual exhibition, Horticultural Society.	East Derby Agricultural Show (two days).
Doggett's rowing-match on the Thames.	International Gun and Polo Club meeting, Brighton (two days).
	Races: Enfield, Croydon.
TUESDAY, AUG. 2.	
International Medical Congress (seven days), opening at College of Physicians, 10 a.m.; reception of members, 3 p.m.	Pharmaceutical Society, banquet to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, Willis's Rooms.
Yachting: Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes (four days); Temple Club.	Brighton Races.
	Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.	
Moon's first quarter, 4.42 a.m.	International Medical Congress, first general meeting, St. James's Hall, 11 a.m., the Prince of Wales to be present, address by Sir James Paget, the president; conversation, South Kensington Museum, 9.30 p.m.; sectional meetings during the week.
Agricultural Society, noon.	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
Grand Western Archery Meeting, Bath (three days).	
Glamorganshire Agricultural Society Show, Merthyr Tydvil (three days).	
THURSDAY, AUG. 4.	
International Medical Congress: Banquet at the Mansion House, 6.30 p.m.	Halifax Races.
FRIDAY, AUG. 5.	
International Medical Congress: Conversazione at Guildhall, 8 p.m.	Cowes Royal Town Regatta.
	Lewes Races.
SATURDAY, AUG. 6.	
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.	Yachting: Corinthian Club (Erith to Sheerness) and Erith Club.
Banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House.	

## LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—West Coast Royal Mail Route to and from Scotland.—The SUMMER SERVICE OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND is now in operation.

	Week Days.				Sundays.			
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) .. dep.	6.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.20	9.0	
Edinburgh .. .. . arr.	6.20	7.20	9.45	10.45	8.05	8.25	9.05	
Glasgow .. .. . dep.	4.44	5.0	8.0	10.0	6.40	6.55	8.0	
Greenock .. .. . dep.	5.30	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.48	
OBAN .. .. . dep.	9.54	—	—	4.35	12.26	12.26	2.45	
Perth .. .. . dep.	6.50	—	9.25	11.40	8.5	8.15	9.55	
Dundee .. .. . dep.	7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9.0	9.0	12.0	
Aberdeen .. .. . dep.	—	—	—	3.20	11.40	2.15	—	
Inverness .. .. . dep.	—	—	—	8.0	1.20	6.25	—	

THE HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8 p.m.) leaves Euston every night (Sundays included), and is due at Glasgow in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columbia, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers. It also arrives at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North. First, Second, and Third Class Ordinary and Tourist Tickets are available by this train.

The 9 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OBAN. The Line of Railway to Oban is now open throughout, the Train Service from London being as above.

Steamers in connection with the Caledonian Canal and the Islands of Scotland are run to and from Oban, at times suitable for passengers using the trains over the new line.

Arrangements have now been made between the Caledonian, North British, and London and North-Western Companies whereby passengers from stations on the London and North-Western system can book through, via Carlisle, Beattock, and Striding, to stations on the North and Clyde Railway, as well as to stations in Fife-shire. Through carriages can also be run by this route.

From July 18 to Aug. 10 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey horses, carriages, and special parties.

Day Saloons, fitted with lavatory accommodation, are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston, and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow without extra charge.

Sleeping accommodation is provided by the night mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.

For full particulars of train service from Scotland to London, see the Company's time bills and "West Coast" Tourist Guide.

J. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N. W. Railway.

J. SMITH, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

July, 1881.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

"Two Months" Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. MR. A. GUYLLYM CROWE has the honour to announce that the ANNUAL SERIES OF PROMENADE CONCERTS, under his sole direction, will COMMENCE at the above Establishment on SATURDAY, AUG. 6. Full particulars will be duly announced.

FOLLY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. Toole.—SUMMER SEASON (under the Management of Mr. Carton), EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New and Original Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled IMPRUDENCE, by A. W. Pinero. Preceded, at 7.30, by HIS LAST LEGS. Mr. Carton, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Clifford Cooper, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. G. L. Gordon, Mr. Hugh Moss, Mr. W. H. Gilbert, and Mr. Edward Righton; Miss Compton, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Laura Lindon, and Miss Kate Bishop. Musical Director, Mr. Barrow. No booking fees. Acting Manager, Mr. F. Cavendish Macdonnell.

FIRST MORNING PERFORMANCE, BANK HOLIDAY, AUG. 1, at 2.30.

THE NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY. ST. JAMES'S HALL, REGENT-STREET, and PICCADILLY. On MONDAY, AUG. 1, the world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, will give Two Special Performances at the new and immensely successful Programme (produced on Monday last for the first time), in THREE ACTS, entitled AFTERNOON at THREE—EVENING at EIGHT.

FIVE THOUSAND SEATS in the Largest, the most magnificent, and COOLEST HALL in London.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS (40), TWICE on BANK HOLIDAY (40), at their Old Quarters (40), AGRICULTURAL HALL. Afternoon at Three (40), Evening at Eight (40). New Songs, New Jokes, New Sketches, New Dances (40). Everything New. Forty Performers (40).

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

Without pomp but with reverential solemnity, the remains of Dean Stanley were, on Monday afternoon, consigned to their last resting-place in Henry VII.'s Chapel, under the shadow of the venerable Abbey which for many years past has been the object of his deepest regard. The scene at the good and many-sided Dean's funeral was impressive in its simplicity and unique in its characteristics. Rarely has so select and cosmopolitan a body of mourners taken part in the last act of affectionate homage to an eminent public man. The Royal family was represented personally by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian; impersonally, by a floral wreath—"A mark of sincere affection and highest esteem from Victoria R."—and by officials of the Royal Household. The Primate and the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor and other Judges, peers and commoners, leading Nonconformists, statesmen of the most diverse views, men of all creeds, and distinguished representatives of literature, science, and art, were there to mingle their regrets, at the loss not merely of a distinguished ornament of the Church of England, but of a friend with whom all had more or less intimate relations; and in the background were numbers of artisans who had been from time to time the objects of Dean Stanley's kind attentions. The remarkable assembly gathered round the bier of the Dean of Westminster was typical of that still larger public outside Westminster Abbey who mourned over the loss of one whose name has become a national possession, whose sympathies were as far-reaching as his piety was practical, whose life was as blameless as it was active, and whose amiable nature left no room for personal enmity, and survives as a fragrant memory. Although the late Dean was dauntless in the expression of his opinions—which were at variance with those of numbers of his clerical and literary contemporaries—and tenacious in holding them, no censorious voice, with a single exception, has been heard in relation to his active career and unexpected death.

That the fires of political antagonism are wellnigh extinguished—for this Session at least—may be gathered from Monday's languid debate on the Transvaal problem, and the later discussions on the Irish Land Bill. More interest would have been felt in the former, as being the only set debate of the Session on a question of external policy, but for the conviction that it was rather a dress parade than a real conflict. The Opposition felt bound by the exigencies of their position to challenge the action of the Government in its dealings with the Boers. But there was little animation in the attack or defence. By the decisive majority of 109 in a House of 519 members, the vote of censure moved by Sir M. Hicks-Beach was set aside, and the whole subject will sink into oblivion till the decisions of the Transvaal Commission again challenge public criticism. Whatever these may be, there is too much reason to fear that the Transvaal settlement will be only the postponement of troubles on the South African frontier. It remains to be seen whether a like fate will befall the one domestic measure of this prolonged Session. In the House of Commons the wearisome conflict—the most protracted ever known over a single measure—is over. Conservatives, who never keenly contested its clauses; and Home Rulers who fought over it with almost as much persistence as in the case of the Coercion Bills, are alike exhausted. This day the Irish Land Bill will probably be read the first time in the House of Lords; and the debate on the second reading, however protracted, will be brought to a close without a formal division. Such is the prudent counsel of Lord Salisbury to his brother peers. In that assembly the suggestion of the Conservative leader is equivalent to a command. Happily, his Lordship is not in a defiant mood. He has indicated, beforehand, the provisions most obnoxious in his eyes—that relating to estates managed on the English system, and that affecting the rights of leaseholders. The points of difference between the two Houses will thus be greatly restricted, and perhaps in a fortnight this compli-

cated but important product of laborious legislation will be transformed into an Act of Parliament.

Although evictions have almost ceased in Ireland, and outrages are few and far between, owing to the prospect of speedy legislation, and the promise of an early and abundant harvest, Irish alarms of a different kind have aroused public excitement and indignation. It would seem that O'Donovan Rossa's ferocious speeches in America were not mere idle vapourings, intended to attract subscriptions to the "Skirmishing Fund." At all events, two steamers, one being a Cunard boat, have arrived at Liverpool from Boston, the head-quarters of the Fenian organisation, containing between them, amongst other merchandise, ten "infernal machines," concealed in cement barrels, each box filled with a highly-explosive nitro-glycerine compound, and a clock-like movement, so arranged as in a given time to explode the contents of the machine. The fearful devastation that may be caused by such means was illustrated a few years ago on the quay at Bremerhaven. It has been suggested that the boxes were shipped for Liverpool with the expectation of seizure, and for the purpose of furthering the designs of Irish Americans to bring about a state of terrorism in England. But the Home Secretary declares that the shipment of the boxes was known to the Government only a few hours before the arrival of the vessels at Liverpool; and the attempts to blow up the Mansion House and the Liverpool Town-hall indicate that the Fenian miscreants can act as well as threaten, and that in carrying out their insane purpose they have no compunction at the possible wholesale destruction of innocent lives. Notwithstanding the zealous co-operation of the American authorities, there is little chance of detecting the desperadoes concerned in this diabolical enterprise; but the vigilance shown on both sides the Atlantic makes their success almost impossible. It is sad to think that villany of this kind—senseless as it is atrocious—is the growth of modern times, when the advance of civilisation and the diffusion of education would seem to preclude such horrible devices.

The Wimbledon Encampment of 1881 is a matter of history, and was brought to an end on Saturday last, when the Princess of Wales, before an assemblage, select rather than numerous, distributed the prizes to the fortunate competitors, the chief of whom was Private Beck, of the 3rd Devon Volunteers, who carried off the Queen's Prize with a higher score by four points than was ever before reached. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the first week of the competition, the shooting was, on the whole, quite equal to the average, and the new official machinery appears to have worked well. It is, however, complained that there is too much sameness in the Wimbledon contests—that nearly the same persons win the prizes year by year; that there is not sufficient variety of shooting, and inadequate stimulus to new comers. In fact, there is unquestionably a decline of interest in the July meetings at Wimbledon. Probably the National Rifle Association, which is now a veteran institution, will meet such criticisms with necessary reforms. But the Commander-in-Chief does not appear to be in a pessimist mood. At the banquet given to the Volunteer Commanding Officers by our hospitable Lord Mayor, the Duke of Cambridge, upon whom the Windsor Review appears to have made a deep impression, spoke of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers as constituting a body of soldiers adequate to the defence of the Empire; while Lord Elcho remarked, with contagious enthusiasm, that at least 800,000 men had passed through the ranks of the volunteers, all of whom would be ready to accept active service should the emergency arise.

At this period of the year, when diplomatists are intent on holiday-making, special correspondents are thrown upon their own resources, and their ingenious speculations need to be received *cum grano*. Spite of the recent reassuring speech of Mr. Goschen, who ought to know how events are drifting, we are told that something ominous may come of the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein, and that a combination of Powers is more than possible with a view to isolate England—that England which our recent Ambassador at Constantinople declares to stand higher than ever in Continental opinion. Nevertheless, an ominous cloud lowers over North Africa. While M. St. Hilaire is giving optimistic assurances in the French Senate, the various Arab tribes around the Algerian frontier are in a state of suspicious activity, which cannot be controlled till the cooler weather of the autumn, and the poor Bey of Tunis finds his troops gradually deserting, his subject tribes revolting, and once quiet places in the Regency like Sfax and Gabes ruthlessly bombarded by his French allies. While the French Foreign Minister complacently folds his hands and disclaims annexation and conquest, his colleagues are bent on ante-dating the general election by at least a month, in order that in the autumn they may be free to have recourse to such military action on a large scale as the emergency may require. M. Roustan has brought about a state of things in North Africa which creates apprehension in France, and concern in England. May the gathering clouds soon disperse!



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Aldermanic justice in the City of London has recently been somewhat puzzled to know what to do with a strange young man who had been taken into custody for preaching in the open air on a Sunday evening in front of the Royal Exchange. The text of the young man's sermon was the proximate destruction of London by fire; and he was labouring under the impression that he had been supernaturally commanded to convey the message of the impending catastrophe to the inhabitants of the British metropolis. The first thing which the Alderman did with the strange young man was to send him to prison for a week, in order that inquiries should be made as to his mental condition.

Mem.: We have all read of Solomon Eagle, who about the time of the Great Plague of London used to wander about, imperfectly clad, with a brazier of live coals on his head, prophesying all kinds of disastrous things. Does not Josephus also tell us that, during the last siege of Jerusalem by Titus, a distraught man made his appearance day after day on the ramparts denouncing Woe to the doomed city? At length a missile from the Roman lines hit him on the head, whereupon he flung up his arms, and, crying "Woe to Myself!" fell into the ditch, dead.

When the strange young man was brought up again to the Mansion House on remand it was stated that, in the way of theological talkativeness, he had given much trouble to his relatives and friends. He had been, indeed, an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital; but the authorities of that admirable charity did not, apparently, consider the Prophet of Fire mad enough to be kept in permanent confinement. So the magistrate told the strange young man that it was against the law to create a disturbance, and that his idea as to his supernatural mission was an insane one. Eventually, he was discharged with "a caution" that if he offended again he would be sent either to jail or to an asylum. Poor strange young man! Most sincerely do I pity the monomaniac. And how many of us are there who are not, in a greater or lesser degree, monomaniacal? Happy they whose monomania takes only the form of a craze for old china, tapestry, bookbinding, tobacco pipes, or the sticking of butterflies and beetles (dead ones, of course) with corking-pins. For the reason that I expressed the other day a harmless wish to purchase a wooden Highlander from a snuff-shop for the decoration of my entrance-hall, a gentleman in the North of England wrote to me that I must be mad. Perhaps the gentleman in the North of England is himself "daft" on some subject or another.

Still, the Solomon Eagle of the year 1881 might have found rather a practical text to preach upon had he glanced at the following mellifluous extract from an Irish-American Fenian newspaper, called *The United Irishman*. The secular prophet of this estimable journal writes, with reference to the late discovery of infernal machines at Liverpool,

It is our opinion that the Irish, in fighting England for Ireland's freedom, could burn down London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other big English cities, and could also easily burn down England's shipping, particularly the merchant ships; and we say the Irish should do it, and we hope in God they will do it, if England will not give up Ireland at a lesser sacrifice.

Says "Atlas" in the *World*, "If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be really in earnest, it might surely succeed in preventing the torture which is inflicted on tortoises by exposing them for hours and hours together in a hot sun for sale, on the tops of barrows in the street." Are you quite certain, my "Atlas," that the tortoise suffers torture by exposure to heat? The natural historians say that the common land or garden tortoise (*Testudo Græca*) is passionately fond of caloric. The Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "New Illustrated Natural History" (Routledge), writes of a tortoise which he possessed:—"It revelled in warmth, and could not be kept away from the hearthrug, especially delighting to climb a footstool which generally lay beside the fender." Another specimen noted by the Rev. J. G. Wood, burrowed throughout the autumn and winter under a heap of mould, and only made its reappearance in society when warm weather set in. On the other hand, "it has a most inexplicable objection to rain, of which not one drop can penetrate its shell;" and whenever a shower comes it burrows into an earth bank, and remains there, with head and claws retracted, until the downpour ceases.

Mem.: You know or have heard how hot it is in Italy in summer. The distinguished naturalist Bibron remarks that in Sicily, where land tortoises are very common, it was always at the hottest part of the day that he met with them by the roadside, basking in the rays of the sun. And a Palermitan or a Messinian sun in July! Bibron frequently found the shells of the tortoises so heated by the sun that he could scarcely apply his hand to them. I wish "Atlas" would take up the case of the lobsters. Tortoises may "revel" in tropical heat, but lobsters can scarcely like being boiled alive.

Reverting to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, my vivacious contemporary, just quoted, remarks:—"By-the-way, how is it we never have any balance-sheet from this excellent society for the suppression of cruelty? Surely that does not include a suppression of accounts?" It happens that I mentioned in this page a fortnight or so since that I was present at the last annual public meeting of the subscribers to and friends of the Cruelty to Animals Society, held in the larger St. James's Hall, and that I heard the Secretary read the balance-sheet in its entirety: yea, down to the smallest item of expenditure on such matters as stationery and postage-stamps.

I am glad to be able to state that the Falstaff Club, the proprietor of which has succeeded in purchasing the leasehold of the vast premises once known as "Evans's," Covent-garden, has, after much difficult travail, become a substantial entity. The committee are now sitting *de die in diem* at the club, elect-

ing members as rapidly as is compatible with a searching investigation into the social status and general clubbability of each individual candidate. Of such candidates for election to the Falstaff Club there are already a thousand on the books. It is to be hoped that the premises will be ready for opening in September; and, with ample accommodation, luxurious appointments, a first-rate *cuisine*, and a good working committee, comprising shrewd men of the world who know who is and should be in Society, and who is but should not be therein, the Falstaff Club promises to be one of the most comfortable and most agreeable circles in London. Of the genus "swell," military and civil, there is already a sufficiency. The modern military "swell" is usually a well-read, well-travelled, shrewd, and observant gentleman, and in all respects eminently clubbable. Still, the Falstaff wants members of a different calibre from "toffs," "counts," and what poor Felix Whitehurst (of whom it was said that he once lived at the rate of thirty thousand a year for three-quarters of an hour) used to call "howling swells." The Falstaff Club expects a large accession of physicians, surgeons, barristers (scarcely any more solicitors), men of letters, and especially artists.

And so South London is to have a Free Art Gallery and Museum after all. The transpontine section of the metropolis has been waiting for such a boon these many generations past. The gallery just opened at the Free Library, Lower Kennington-lane, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, comprises at present only a loan collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture: but if a sum of five thousand pounds can be raised for the construction and maintenance of a gallery which it is intended to build on a site adjoining the library, donations of works of art from wealthy amateurs will surely, ere long, flow in. The first thing to do is to erect a habitat for an Art Gallery and Museum.

It is curious to reflect that, although South London has been so long and so unjustly "left out in the cold" in the way of fine art, she was once within an ace of being endowed with two noticeable collections. The first was the celebrated museum of rarities formed by John Tradescant, who had been gardener to King Charles I. I have before me a queer, thin, mouldy little book, entitled "Museum Tradescantianum; or, a Collection of Rarities Preserved at South Lambeth, near London, by John Tradescant." The date of the work is 1656. The book plate displays on a field or, a bend wavy, azure, bearing three flowers de luce, or. The crest, a flower de luce, surmounts an orb, winged. Be it observed that I am not a master of the vocabulary of Masonry. I never had time to learn it; and a heraldic friend who is my next door neighbour is writing a five act tragedy and will not be disturbed. He might tell me so, with a levelled revolver, if I vexed his soul with queries.

Some of the items in the Tradescant catalogue are curious. I note "A Brackman's (Brahmin's) Dress of Leaves of Aloes," a "Babylonian Vest;" "Powhatan, King of Virginia's Habit, all embroidered with Shells or Roanoke;" "K's Great Porter's Bootes" (K is evidently King Charles, to whom under the Commonwealth the loyal but discreet ex-Royal gardener does not venture to allude more explicitly); "Jew's Girdle and Purse," "Borachios for Wine," "Anne of Bullen's silk-knit gloves," "Anne of Bullen's Night Vayle, embroidered with Silver;" and "Little Jeffrey's Bootes and Masking Suit." "Little Jeffrey" was obviously the Court dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson. Some of the entries are rather alarming. "Tartarian Whips," "Scourges of Sinewes," and "A Fryar's Discipline with Silver Rowels." A milder "exhibit" is "A Vestall Nunne's Dress of Tiffany, curiously Crimped."

Among the artistic "curios" are "half a hazle-nut with seventy Pieces of Household Stuffe in it;" "a Hollow cut in Wood that will fit a Round, Square, and Oval figure (very useful, I should say, in the game of politics, where the round men are apt to get into the square holes, and *vice versa*); "Landskips, Stories, Trees, and Figures Cut out of Paper by some of the Emperours" ("Some of the Emperors" is good); "A Book of all the Glasse Windowes of Sancta Sophia, limned on Vellum by a Jew;" "the Figure of a Man singing and a Woman playing on the Lute, on 4° Paper: the Shadowe of the Worke being David's Psalms in Dutch."

Mem.: I also note "a Cherry Stone holding Ten Dozen of Tortoiseshell Combs, carved by Edward Gibbons." Was this fashioner of liliputian tortoiseshell combs the father of the famous artist in carved work, Grinling Gibbons? Horace Walpole was in doubt whether Grinling was of English or of Dutch extraction. Stokes told Vertue, the engraver, that Grinling's father was a Dutchman; but that the artist himself was born in Spur-alley, in the Strand. Reference to the parish books either of St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul, Covent Garden, or St. Martin-in-the-Fields, might show whether a Mr. Edward Gibbons lived in Spur-alley at about the middle of the seventeenth century. A nice opportunity for an artistic antiquarian with plenty of leisure. In the Post-Office London Directory I find Spur-street, Leicester-square, and Spur Inn-yard, High-street, Borough, but no Spur-alley, Strand.

One of the Tradescants presented his museum (Pepys and Evelyn were admirably aware of it) by deed of gift to Elias Ashmole, the antiquary; and it was thus lost to South Lambeth and became the nucleus of the famous Ashmolean Museum. The second art collection of which South Lambeth has been bereaved was the antique statuary, portions of the Arundelian marbles which were brought from the gardens of Arundel House, Strand, by one Cuper, or Kuper, who had been the Earl of Arundel's gardener, when his Lordship's demesne was laid out to form new streets. Cuper's Gardens was, in the eighteenth century, a low-class Vauxhall, which was finally suppressed by the Surrey Justices. The antique statuary was "looted" by the "waterside characters" and the land pirates

of Lambeth Marsh, and the garden became the site of a vinegar distillery, which was, in its turn, pulled down to form the southern approaches to Waterloo-bridge.

When Thomas Hood was on his dying bed the Great Sir Robert Peel wrote to the author of "The Song of the Shirt" a nobly simple and touching letter, acknowledging the poet's expression of gratitude for the pension of one hundred pounds per annum which had just been settled on his wife. Among the comforting words of the illustrious statesman I find the following:—

I am not conferring a private obligation upon you; but am fulfilling the intentions of the Legislature, which has placed at the disposal of the Crown a certain sum (miserable, indeed, in amount) to be applied to public claims on the bounty of the Crown. If you will review the names of those whose claims have been admitted on account of their literary or scientific eminence, you will find an ample confirmation of the truth of my statement.

I have an object in quoting Sir Robert Peel's words. Within late years a strange delusion has sprung up among eminent men of letters and science that the "miserable" sum of twelve hundred a year for Civil List Pensions is almost exclusively bestowed upon meritorious, aged or broken-down professors of literature, science, and art. A glance at the list of pensions granted in the year ending June 20, 1881, should dispel the erroneous impression of which I take note. A pension of eighty pounds per annum to the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hawker, "in recognition of the position of her late husband as a poet" is, of course, unimpeachable. I never read the late Mr. Hawker's poems, and, indeed, never heard of the gentleman until now; but the bulk of my readers are, I dare say, familiar with his works.

Eighty pounds a year is also bestowed on the widow of a distinguished Major-General; eighty pounds a year on the sister of John Keats, and five hundred pounds a year on the relict and three unmarried daughters of a late noble Viscount and Knight of the Garter, who was more than ninety years old when he died, who had spent half a century in the diplomatic service of his country, and had enjoyed in well-earned retirement a diplomatic pension extending over another twenty years. The Ambassador whom Mr. Kinglake has made known to us as "the Great Elchi" may have received from first to last some twelve thousand pounds of the public money. Might he not have insured his life for a few thousands? The public will not grudge the noble ladies one shilling of their pensions; but surely it is time, at east, to double the "miserable amount" annually set aside for the payment of Civil List pensions. Are we really so terribly poverty-stricken as a nation that we cannot afford to vote more than twenty-four hundred pounds a year for the reward of all classes of persons who have done the State some service?

I read in a light-hearted contemporary, "In a leaderette, the *Daily Telegraph* coins a new euphemism for 'My Uncle.' It calls a pawnbroker a 'Lombardian Magnate.' This is delightful! How the phrase would have pleased Mr. Richard Swiveller!"

We live in days when strange liberties are taken with the English language. The Americans have "coined the euphemism" of "pantalettes;" and now our attention is drawn to "leaderettes." "Leaderling" would possibly be better than "leaderette." It would certainly be more Saxon. Touching the "euphemism" of calling a pawnbroker a "Lombardian magnate," the writer of the paragraph which has so tickled my light-hearted contemporary may possibly have been struck by the fact that, in modern times, My Uncle has become a very high and mighty personage indeed. Just read the description of a pawnbroker's shop five-and-forty years ago, in the "Sketches by Boz," with George Cruikshank's wonderful etching; and then take a walk with me down the Strand. You shall notice in particular one splendid shop, seemingly entirely devoted to the sale of paintings, porcelain, sculpture, and other works of art. But walk down a quiet street on the eastern side of this emporium of "bigotry and virtue," and you will discover on the jamb of a door for ever on the swing a sumptuously emblazoned coat of arms—the arms of Lombardy?—in which the Three Golden Balls are resplendent, with the proud motto "In hoc Signo Floresco." A "Lombardian magnate" evidently.

Mem.: In reality the Golden Balls were the arms, not of Lombardy, but of the Medici of Florence. Were they intended to symbolise boluses? On the escutcheon of the Medicean arms, graven by the famous Stefannino Della Bella, there are six balls, forming two pyramids, the apexes of which meet.

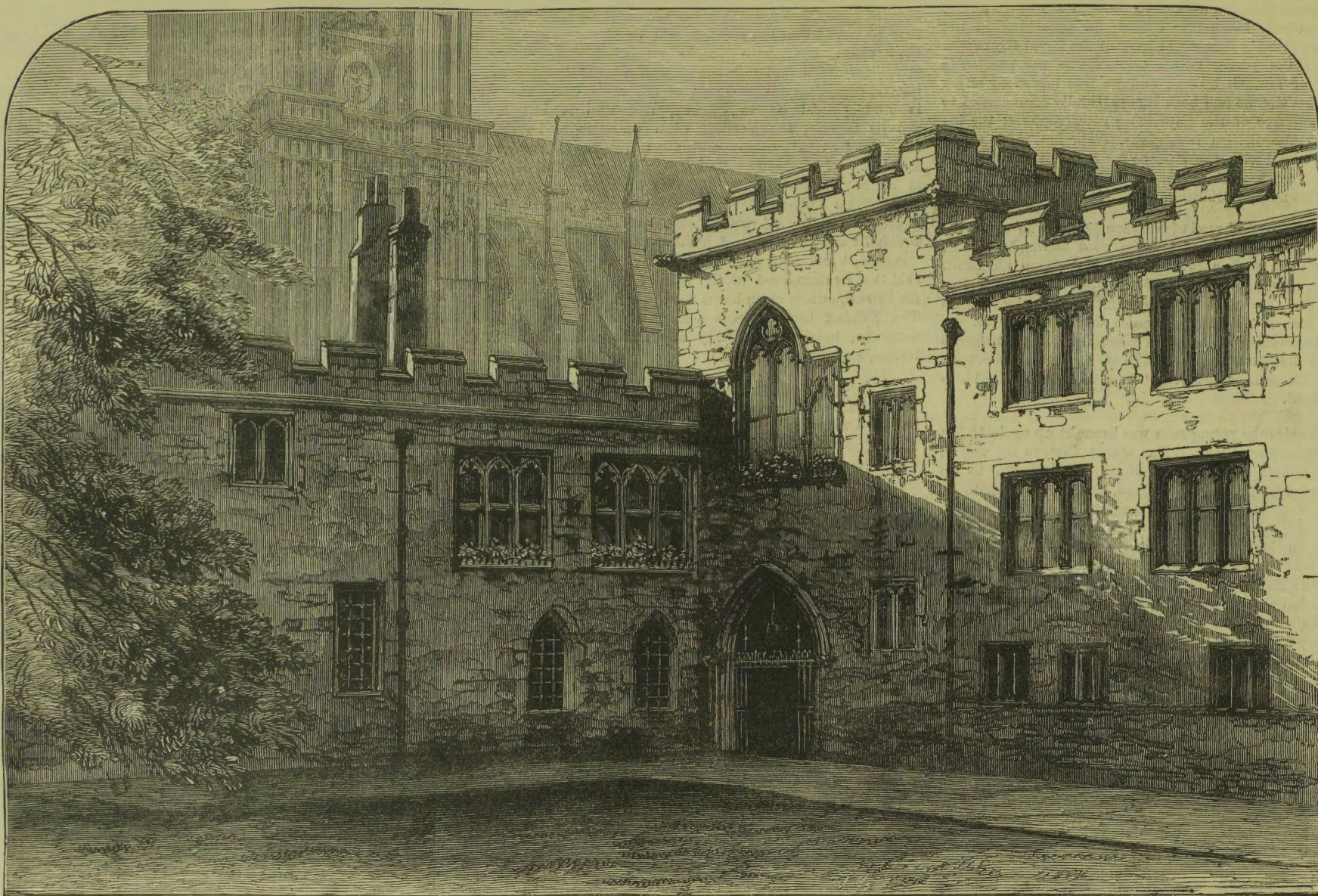
Thanks, "J. M. Langen Schwabach," for the following on the numismatic abbreviation "Britt":—"The word in full would be Britanniarum; but the customary mode of denoting the plural number in an abbreviated form in Latin, is by repeating the final letter. Thus, Sqg for Sequentia, Epp for Epistolæ, Antt for Antiquitatum." An analogous practice may be noted in French. L.L.M.M. for *Leurs Majestés*. Les R.R.P.P. for *Les Révérends Pères*. Some of my correspondents on the subject are prolix, others obscure, and a few rude. It is the hot weather, I presume. I can, however, understand the bewilderment of my original correspondent, since another gentleman is now so kind as to point out that the propriety of the abbreviation "Britt." was vehemently discussed in the public journals when the florin was first minted. That discussion I have no remembrance of. I must have been away from England at the time. But I remember the fierce wordy warfare over "telegraph," as against "telegram." That was about the beginning of the Crimean war, I think. A Greek gentleman to whom I was talking on the subject told me that a telegraphic despatch might be called a "telegraphema," but that in strict accuracy it should be "aparchêmechritologographéma." Thus, at least, I find the word written in a commonplace-book more than twenty years old. Was the Greek gentleman hoaxing me?

I should be very grateful if any correspondent will tell me who was the author of the following lines on Power. They strike me as being very forcible ones; and I am sure they are true. They will be ruefully read and placed to heart by all those who have occasionally the power to render people services, and who receive abusive letters if they do not say "yes" to every application that is made to them:—

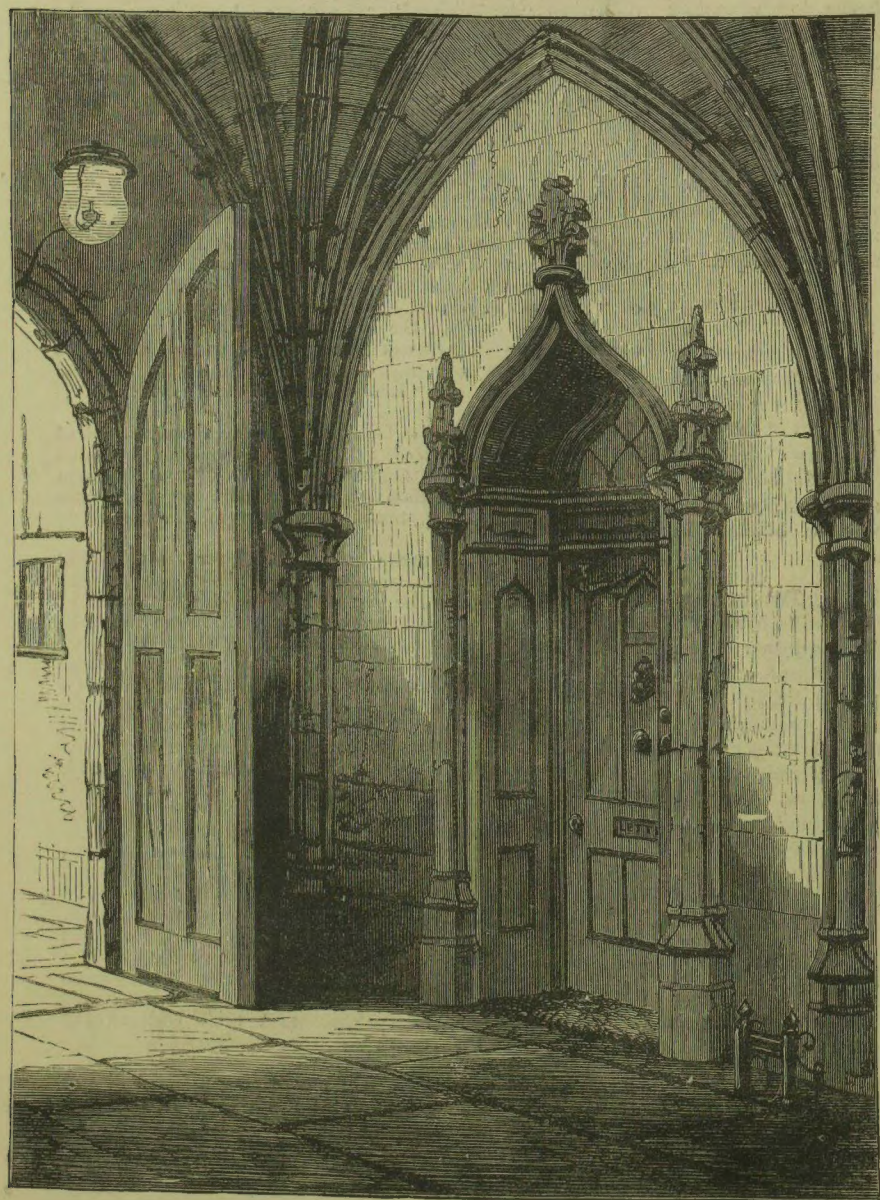
The Power to Give creates us oft our foes:  
Where many seek for Favour, few can find it:  
Each thinks he merits all that he can ask,  
And, disappointed, wonders at Repulse:  
Wonders awhile, and then sits down in Hate.

G. A. S.

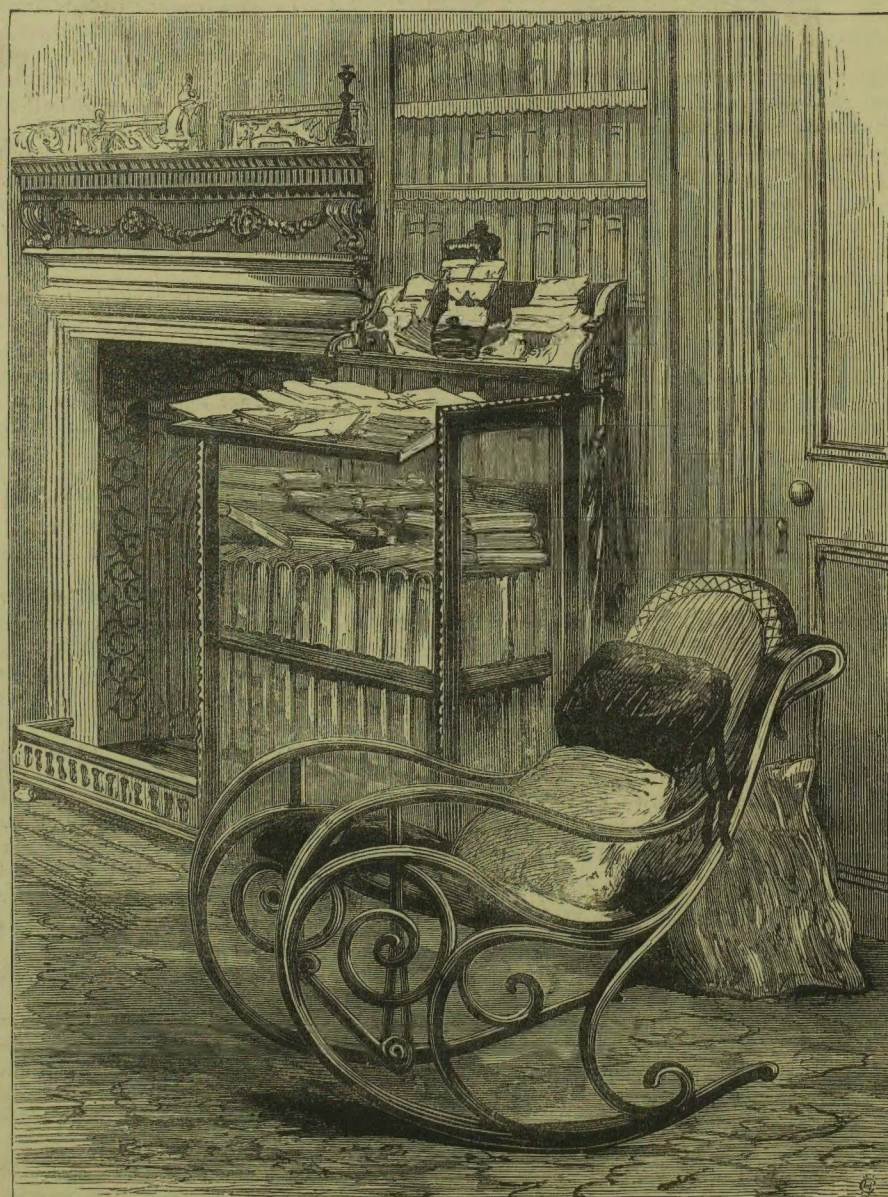




THE DEANERY, DEAN'S-YARD, WESTMINSTER.

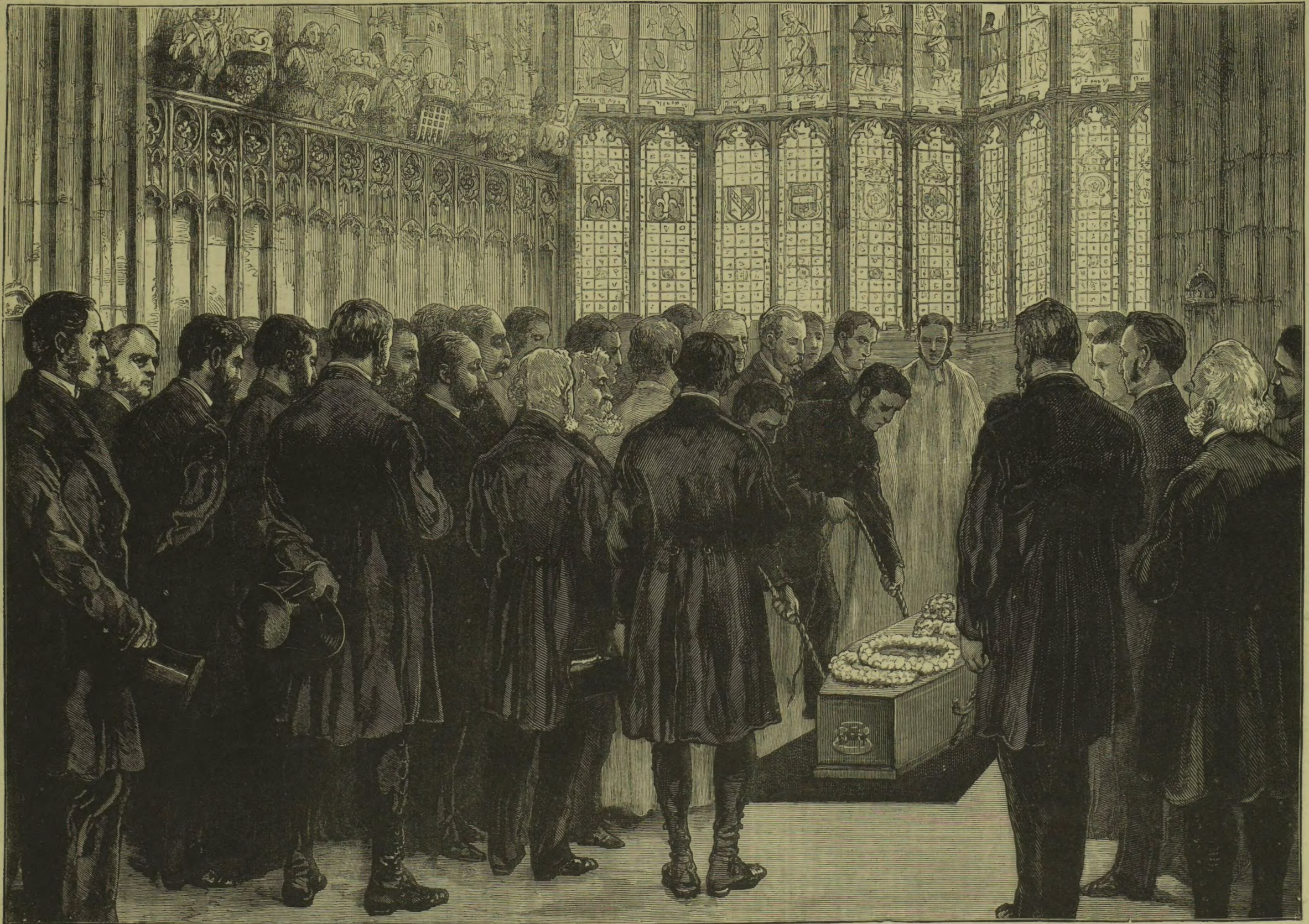


ENTRANCE TO DEAN STANLEY'S RESIDENCE, THE DEANERY, WESTMINSTER.



A CORNER IN DEAN STANLEY'S STUDY.





FUNERAL OF DEAN STANLEY IN HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 26.

Truly may it be said that at the present moment Paris is no longer Paris; it has become a gigantic provincial town, with too many houses and not enough inhabitants. That peculiar charm of the place and its people, that indescribable quintessence, which has been named *Parisine*, must now be sought for at Dieppe, at Etretat, at Mont-Dore, or in the Pyrenees. The only Parisians left in Paris—to be numbered by thousands—are the shopkeepers and workers, and the Deputies and Senators, who are endeavouring to get through as much work as possible before the end of the Session. In all probability Parliament will suspend its sittings next Saturday. As to the elections, the most likely date is Aug. 21. Meantime, amongst the laws and bills which have occupied the attention of the Deputies during the past week may be mentioned a bill proposed by M. Benjamin Raspail, by the terms of which all Deputies forfeit their mandate by allowing their names to figure in financial advertisements, or by being directors of financial enterprises. This bill is directed against the constantly increasing corruption of French political men, who have long been working hand in hand with the financiers. The Chamber has accepted the new press bill as modified by the Senate, and also a bill for suppressing the Metropolitan Chapter of the Chaplains of Sainte Genevieve, and restoring the Pantheon to the destination given to it by the National Assembly of 1791: *Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante*. This measure was violently opposed by Mgr. Freppel, who is still continuing the interminable war that seems destined to rage around this monument. How many famous men have been laid there, to be exhumed a few years afterwards by the fanaticism of triumphant parties? Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabeau, and how many others? Madame Michelet, in a proposal that she has just made to transfer, on July 14, 1882, the remains of Mirabeau from the cemetery of Clamart to the cemetery of Père La Chaise, very truly says of the Pantheon, "qu'on qu'on fasse, un esprit de lutte planera toujours sur cette coupole que se disputent les partis."

Last Sunday a meeting was held at the Elysée Montmartre under the auspices of the Socialists of Paris to discuss the recent disturbances at Marseilles, and the events of Algeria from the Socialist point of view. About 2000 persons were present, and the speakers were the Socialist and Communist citizens and citoyennes, who figure invariably at meetings of this kind. The speeches were, as usual in such assemblies, violent and full of threats of vengeance against capital and the bourgeoisie. The remedy approved by the meeting for preventing the recurrence of disturbances such as the recent international riots at Marseilles, was the determination by the Government of a minimum tariff for all kinds of labour, less than which employers should not be allowed to pay either to French or foreign workmen under penalty of fines and imprisonment—in short, the abolition of liberty of labour. A second resolution characterised the events in Algeria as the result of financial speculations and an outcome of the "exploitation" of labour by capital. Too much importance must not be attached to meetings of this description. The real and genuine working-men of France have often repudiated any connection with the Socialist fanatics and adventurers who profess to be the pillars of the working-men's party in France.

Twenty-seven pupils of the military school of Saint-Cyr have been degraded by order of the Minister of War, and enrolled as common soldiers in infantry regiments in different parts of the country, as a punishment for having attended the Legitimist mass held last week at the Church of Saint Germain des Prés on the occasion of Saint Henri's day. The punishment is generally regarded as a case of excessive and mistaken severity, the more so as most of these young men attended the mass not from party spirit but on account of various social and family influences. If the punishment be maintained, these young men will see their military career ruined, and the results of ten years' study simply cancelled.

The Municipal Council of Paris has signed a contract with the Pneumatic Clock Company, in virtue of which that company will have the exclusive charge of the public clocks of Paris for the next fifty years, the experiments already tried on the Boulevards and elsewhere having proved a complete success. The unification of the time has thus become, at Paris at least, an accomplished fact.

The temperature during the last few days has been comparatively low, and the rain that has fallen abundantly at intervals has dispelled all alarm as to a dearth of water. The weather to-day has been alternately bright and showery, with a sharp and cool breeze.

Madame Gustave Fould, who preceded Sarah Bernhardt in the varied career of actress, sculptor, painter, and writer, opened the Gymnase Theatre on her own account on Friday last to produce a five act comedy from her own pen called "Le Duel de Pierrot." The piece, unfortunately, has neither the merit of originality nor of intrinsic excellence, and it was consequently very coldly received. Madame Fould has written some novels under the pseudonym of Gustave Haller. Under the name of Valerie she obtained some success formerly as an actress at the Comédie Française.

One of the broadsides now being sold in the streets and boulevards is called "La Fin du Monde," being a complete and exact programme of the final cataclysm and of the last judgment, drawn up in the burlesque style known here as *tintamarresque*. On Sunday night there was great excitement on the Boulevard de la Villette, where it was reported that a company of ghosts had come from the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, and were feasting in one of the houses on the boulevard. An immense crowd stood for more than three hours watching the house and connecting the escapade of the supposed ghosts with the end of the world, the comet, and what not. Nov. 15, the date when the great dissolution of the universe is to begin, is looked forward to with great anxiety in the popular quarters of Paris where the above-mentioned broadside was eagerly bought and read. T. C.

A duel was fought at Gibraltar on Sunday night, within the Spanish lines, between a Spanish captain and a lieutenant. The captain was killed and the lieutenant wounded.

Earl Granville has informed her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad that Government has decided to make no pecuniary advances in future to ransom British subjects when in no public character they are captured by brigands.

A discussion took place at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week with reference to Sunday bands in the Parks. The Board has been memorialised to stop the sale of programmes and the letting of chairs in Finsbury Park on Sundays. A committee reported adversely to the proposal, on the ground that what the Government permitted in the Parks under its control could not be refused in Finsbury Park, which is under the Metropolitan Board. The subject was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

The Government countermanded the usual military display on the 24th inst., fearing revolutionary demonstrations.

BELGIUM.

On Thursday week the King and Queen, with the Count and Countess of Flanders, went in state to Sainte Gudule to attend the "Te Deum" on the occasion of the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of the first King of the Belgians.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber of the States-General has voted a sum of 3,500,000 florins for improving the canal from Rotterdam to the sea. The Colonial Minister, replying to a question, declared that the publication of the documents connected with the Atcheen war was not expedient at present.

RUSSIA.

It is officially announced that the Emperor has acceded to the request of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch to be relieved of his posts as president of the Council of the Empire as well as of the Chief Committee for the Affairs of the Peasantry and of the Special Military Service Commission. His Imperial Highness, however, retains his dignities of Admiral and Adjutant-General. An Imperial ordinance has been addressed to the Minister of Marine relieving the Grand Duke Constantine, at his own request, of his post of Administrator of the Fleet and the Department of Marine, and appointing the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch as Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet and head of the Ministry of Marine.

The Emperor and Empress visited the camp of Krasnoe Selo last Saturday, accompanied by the Czarevitch and his younger brother. On Sunday their Majesties were present at a church parade, and after service reviewed the Preobrajensky Regiment, amid continuous rain.

Fresh persecutions of the Jews are reported from Russia. In several villages in the government of Pultava their property has been pillaged and destroyed. No arrests, it is said, have been made, and the work of destruction was still going on.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the sentence of death passed upon Midhat Pasha and his fellow-prisoners has been commuted by the Sultan into exile.

AMERICA.

President Garfield last Saturday morning had a relapse, which caused some anxiety. The feverish symptoms continued for about an hour, and two physicians were immediately summoned from Philadelphia to assist the regular medical attendants. As the day advanced the unfavourable symptoms abated, and in the evening, when the physicians arrived, the President was sleeping so quietly that they would not disturb him. Early on Sunday morning an operation was performed, and it had a satisfactory result.

The New York Senate contest closed yesterday week, and resulted in the election of Mr. Elbridge Gerry Lapham as a Senator for the Conkling vacancy. Mr. Lapham, who received the full Republican vote, is the present member of the House from the twenty-seventh New York district. He is sixty-seven years of age, and is a lawyer. The contest has lasted nearly two months.

Sitting Bull, the Indian chief, has surrendered, with 150 followers. This will be a relief to the American and Canadian authorities.

The State department has received a telegram from the United States Minister at Peking announcing that the ratifications of the treaties between China and the United States were exchanged on the 19th inst.

The authorities have obtained no information regarding the dispatch of infernal machines to England, but a Washington telegram states that the American Government will be prepared to act in a manner befitting the cordial and intimate relations with England.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne left Toronto on the 21st inst. for a ten weeks' trip in the North-West, two English newspaper correspondents going with him. He goes by rail and steamer to Thunder Bay, where he starts on an overland journey to Winnipeg. After viewing Manitoba, he will enter the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. On his return he will visit Chicago and some other of the western American cities.

The Hon. William J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, will act as Deputy Governor during the absence of the Marquis.

Upwards of eighty Indians have been killed in a war between the Upper and Lower Chilcot tribes in British Columbia.

The Government Inspector of Cattle for Nova Scotia announces that he has heard nothing of any disease existing in any part of the province.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The prisoners charged with the murder of Captain Elliot, in the Transvaal, have been acquitted by a jury consisting of eight Boers and one Englishman.

Some irritation has been occasioned by the refusal of the Royal Commission to sit with a member of the Boer Commission of Finance named Buskes.

A telegram from Durban states that the draught Convention prepared by the Royal Commission virtually restores the whole of the Transvaal to the Boers.

Governor Sir W. Jervois opened the Adelaide Exhibition on the 21st inst.

Sir Frederick Roberts will represent this country at the autumn manoeuvres of the German army this year.

A general election took place on Tuesday in Denmark. Copenhagen returned Constitutional members.

An earthquake shock was felt on the 22nd inst. at Berne. Shocks were also experienced at Lyons and Grenoble.

On Monday the seventh festival of the German Schützenbund began at Munich. The principal feature was a grand procession, which occupied three hours in passing.

A bank in Cuba has been robbed of 200,000 dollars in specie by two persons in the employ of the establishment, who escaped on board a steamer chartered by a confederate.

A report which has been issued at Melbourne states that in 1879 2,700,000 sovereigns were coined at the Melbourne Mint, while during the same period only 37,000 were coined in this country.

The Prince of Montenegro, according to a telegram from Cetinje, has issued a proclamation inviting the Mohammedan population who have left the country to return to their former homes, promising them special concessions.

Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., the president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, has received a remittance by telegraph from Kimberley, South Africa, of £1000 from the treasurer of the Kimberley Fund for the Relief of the Persecuted Jews of South Russia.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The meeting at Sandown Park last week was not honoured by the presence of Royalty, and was scarcely attended so well as usual, though the racing was quite up to the average. Lord Rosebery and his relative, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, had another match, for £300 aside and a hoghead of claret, and Gareth proved a little too good for Starstone, and won cleverly for his Lordship. Resin the Bow had a pretty easy task in a Two-Year-Old Plate; and this brings us to the Great Kingston Plate for two-year-olds, which was the principal race of the day. First Flight was made a strong favourite, but once more cut up very badly, and though Incognita made a strong bid for victory, she could not give 15 lb. to Isabeau, a very pretty daughter of Cœruleus and Isabel, who came out with a high private reputation. The mile match between Valour and Windsor was about the most sporting affair of the second day. Sir John Astley's filly was in receipt of no less than 37 lb., and, capably ridden by little Weston, won a slashing race by a neck. Primula (7 st. 10 lb.) made amends for her defeat at Kempton Park by taking the Royal Stakes, and Isabeau's penalty did not prevent her from winning the Warren Nursery Plate, in which Resin the Bow, Groby, and four others were behind her. The Gold Cup was reduced to a match between Charibert and Meldon, and proved a mere exercise canter for the former.

In spite of all the gloomy anticipations that have been indulged in with respect to the present Goodwood Meeting, and the comparative failure of the Stakes, things did not turn out nearly so badly as had been feared. A few showers had improved the "going" wonderfully, and nearly 150 horses arrived to fulfil their engagements. The Gratwicke Stakes on Tuesday only brought out Cameliard and Great Carle, and, though the former was a little short of work, his superior class pulled him through. All the seven that had been left in the Stakes came to the post, and there was such a rush to back Blackthorn (6 st. 13 lb.) during the morning, that, at one time, he was quite as good a favourite as Exeter (9 st.). Prudhomme (7 st. 11 lb.) and Brown Bess (6 st. 8 lb.) were also supported for a little money, but the other three had no friends. The race was run in such a tremendous storm that it was impossible to see anything of the horses until they were close home. At this point Exeter was hopelessly beaten, and Brown Bess, heading Prudhomme at the distance, won easily by a couple of lengths, Blackthorn being a good third. The Richmond Stakes was generally regarded as a race between the three crack fillies, Kermesse, St. Marguerite, and Dutch Oven. They met at level weights in the July Stakes, when Kermesse, finished a length in front of the other pair, and, on this occasion, she had to give 4 lb. to each of them. She hardly possesses power to carry heavy penalties successfully; and, after looking all over a winner at the half distance, tired dreadfully in the last few strides, and was beaten a head by Dutch Oven, St. Marguerite running a dead-heat with her for second place. There is evidently little or nothing between the three, and it is noticeable that Dutch Oven has secured this valuable race for Lord Falmouth for the fourth time out of the five years that it has been established, his other three winners being Jannette, Wheel of Fortune, and Bal Gal. Proceedings wound up with the Ham Stakes, which fell an easy prey to Leonora, a very highly-bred youngster by Springfield—Léonie.

On Wednesday Jubilee was backed against the field for the Finden Stakes, but succumbed to Whim Blossom, Purple and Scarlet, who has been amiss, finishing behind the pair. The betting indicated that the Sussex Stakes was a match between Limestone and Geologist, and so it proved, as a most exciting finish between the pair resulted in favour of the former by a neck. There were no less than twenty-eight runners for the Stewards' Cup, and Hackthorpe (8 st. 2 lb.) got away so well that it did not appear as if he would ever be caught; five furlongs, however, is quite as far as he cares to go, and he was done with at the distance, where Mazurka, (6 st. 10 lb.) came out, and beat Moccoco (6 st. 6 lb.), who also got off well, by a length. Roysterer (6 st. 10 lb.) was a good third, only beaten a head from Moccoco, and Lord Chelmsford (5 st. 7 lb.) ran very prominently; but Golden Eye (7 st.) and Discount (8 st.) were quite out of it at the finish. Balliol, a half-brother to Doncaster, by Blair Athol—Marigold, beat a large but moderate field in the Lavant Stakes, and Privateer was too good for Passaic and Roysterer in the Drawing-Room Stakes.

Lancashire has pretty well secured her position of premier county for 1881, by beating Gloucestershire in a single innings with 36 runs to spare. Watson and Mr. Steel bowled in wonderful form for the winners, the former taking four wickets for 8 runs in the first innings of Gloucestershire, while the amateur clean bowled Mr. W. G. Grace twice, and was also credited with ten other wickets. In fact, Midwinter (56) was the only one who could do anything with the bowling; while, on the other side, Mr. Hornby (61) played as brilliantly as he has done all this season. Surrey has won her first match this season, beating the moderate eleven that is misrepresenting Notts by an innings and twenty-two runs; Messrs. Pontifex (89), W. W. Read (63), and J. Shuter (57) all scored freely. Kent could not make much of a fight against Yorkshire, Bates (29 and 108) and Lockwood (54) scoring freely for the "big county," and contributing materially to a victory by 251 runs. We must record another cricket curiosity, in the shape of a match played in the Isle of Wight last week, when an eleven of Northwood ran up a score of 531 for three wickets, Mr. H. C. Damant (213, not out) and Major Cherm-side (128, not out) doing most of the run-getting.

The Long Distance Amateur Championship was swum for in the Thames on Saturday last, the course being from Putney Bridge to the Charing-Cross Railway Bridge. There was only one absentee of the twenty-nine men who had entered; and eventually W. R. Richardson, the captain of the Dublin S.C., who finished second in the same race last year, won by 32 sec. from A. F. Bettinson (German G.S.), W. A. Booth (Cygnus S.C.) being a good third. W. R. Ifter, the holder of the cup did not complete the distance.

The new secretary to the Oxford Local Examinations Delegacy has issued the names of those ladies who obtained certificates at the recent examinations. There were originally sixty-one candidates, of whom thirty-nine passed and five withdrew, the remaining seventeen having failed to satisfy the examiners. The following passed with honours:—Class 1 (Second Examination), Honours.—Maude Mary Thompson, Somerville Hall, Oxford (French and German). Class 2.—Evelyn Anstruther, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (English); Helen Maria Brailey, Somerville Hall, Oxford (French and German); Violet Wild, Somerville Hall, Oxford (French and German); Margaret Elizabeth Roberts, Somerville Hall, Oxford (modern history); and Edith Anne Pearson, Lady Margaret Hall (philosophy). Class 3.—Helen E. Baynes, Hampstead (English); Elizabeth Fox Bruce, Oxford (English); Isabel Bruce, Oxford (English); Lilla Elizabeth Haigh, Somerville Hall, Oxford (modern history).



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

When between the middle of August and the end of September there are still about three millions eight hundred thousand people left in the metropolis—surely, this is a sufficiently liberal allowance for those who go abroad, or to the seaside, or to Scotland, or to the Lakes—we are accustomed to remark that London is perfectly empty. It is nothing whatever of the kind. But it so happens that the carpets are up at the Junior Wranglers' Club; and the painters and plumbers are in possession of the premises of the Senior Desperadoes; and our favourite dentist has flown for a fortnight to Ems; and there were but three people in Mrs. Burt's shop in the Central Avenue, Covent-garden, when we went there last for a button-hole bouquet; and nobody has asked us to dinner during the last fortnight; and we know that Jones and family over the way are in the Engadine, and that the Briggses are at Margate, and the Spriggses at South-end, and the Migges at Boulogne; and so we go about grumbling that there is nobody in town, and that we are positively ashamed of being seen any more in Piccadilly in the daytime. It might cure us of a little of our hypochondria if we took a walk down Petticoat-lane or High-street, Shore-ditch. We should find plenty of "people in town" there.

Just now the patrons of the more patrician portions of the playhouses have made up their ineffable minds that the theatrical season of 1881 has come to an end, and that from a dress circle, private box, and stalls point of view, there will be nothing theatrical worth seeing until the late autumn. This is only relatively true. Setting aside the transpontine playhouses and the great East-End theatres—whither I intend to go when there is positively nobody left in town; the Wriggsses go to Ramsgate on Monday next—there are full half a score of fashionable places of dramatic entertainment in full operation, providing a capital programme, and drawing very good houses. The Haymarket season of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft came to a termination on Friday, and the admirable artists and lessees will enjoy a lengthened and well-deserved holiday; still there will be an autumn season at the "Little Theatre"—Little no more—under the management of Mr. C. H. Francis, who begins his campaign on Saturday, Aug. 6, with the comedy of "The Little Treasure," and a new Opera Bouffe in three acts called "Gibraltar," adapted from "La Reine des Halles." Covent Garden is to witness a series of promenade concerts also beginning on the 6th proximo, under the directorship of Mr. J. Gwyllim Crowe; and on this instant Saturday, July 30, will be produced at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, the new, "sensational," original, and domestic drama of "Youth," written by Mr. Paul Merritt and Mr. Augustus Harris, and splendidly mounted. The "cast" comprises the names, among others, of Miss Marie Litton, Miss Louise Willis, Mrs. Billington, and Miss Caroline Hill, with Messrs. John Ryder, W. H. Vernon, Arthur Mathison, Harry Nicholls, Harry Jackson, and Augustus Harris. Verily, an extremely strong cast. I shall expect great things from "Youth." At Her Majesty's Theatre, the irrepressible impresario presents on this same Saturday a "gigantic novelty," in the shape of "a Big Black Boom" of genuine negro minstrels, male and female. It was at the precursor of Her Majesty's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Benjamin Lumley, that I saw the debut of a "genuine" negro prima donna, who had the sobriquet of "The Black Swan." The habitués of the stalls failed to appreciate the utterances of the "Black Swan." I hope that Haverly's "Big Black Boom" will have better luck.

The Adelphi does not by any means intend to shut up during the "dead" weeks. Messrs. Gatti announce that their autumn season will begin on Monday next with "Janet Pride," in which Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Gerard will play the principal characters; and, at the Olympic, the "famous Beatrice Company" are playing Mr. Frank Harvey's original English domestic drama of "The Workman." At the Princess's Mr. Wilson Barrett carries on the war with that charming drama, "The Old Love and the New," until his new piece is ready; and at the Strand "Olivette" continues its calm career of smiling success. "The Colonel" having "put his foot down" at the Prince of Wales' does not, apparently, mean to take it up again. Does he intend to remain in town? "Why, certainly," replies Mr. Burnand, Mr. Coghlan, and Mr. Beerholm Tree. At the Gaiety the Hanlon Lees at present rule the roast. At the Globe "Frou-Frou" rustles her robe of silk. At the Opera Comique "Patience" warbles on a monument, and smiles at the idea of descending therefrom. The Folly begins an autumn season under the management of Mr. Carton, with comedy and farce. At the Alhambra "The Bronze Horse" neighs his loudest and prances his proudest; and at the Criterion a diverting piece of absurdity called "Flats," by G. R. Sims, adapted from the French, has been brought out with great success. I saw it in '79 in the States as "French Flats."

Last week was one of memorable benefits. The Folly was devoted on two days running to the benefit and (temporary) farewell of Mr. J. L. Toole. An afternoon performance enabled the popular lessee of the Folly to avail himself of the fraternal collaboration of Mr. Henry Irving, who, with Miss Ellen Terry, acted with delightful gracefulness and naturalism the famous coquetting scene between Helen and Modus, from Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback." Besides this there was performed a wildly comic interlude by Mr. Sidney Grundy, called "Over the Garden Wall"—an adaptation of the French "Un Pied dans le Crin"—in which Mr. Toole portrayed to admiration the agonies of remorse undergone by an elderly gentleman who, in the endeavour to shoot a cat which has played havoc with his flower-beds, imagines that he has committed manslaughter. Mr. Arthur Sketchley recited "Mrs. Brown at the Play;" and Mr. Toole on his second benefit made a very humorous speech.

On Saturday night the benefit of Mr. Henry Irving took place at the Lyceum. The house was so densely crowded by his admirers that I only wonder that some enthusiastic Irvingites (who had had some experience on the trapeze) did not ask permission to hang on from the grand chandelier. Fortunately the evening was a rainy one, and the heat bearable. The programme included "The Bells," Mr. Leopold Lewis's clever adaptation of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's "Juif Polonais," Mr. John Hollingshead's screaming farce of "The Birthplace of Podgers," with Mr. Toole as the exasperated working man, and the scene from the "Hunchback," with Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, as already mentioned, at the Folly. Of course "The Bells" make one's blood run cold—I seem to hear the appalling jingling even as I am writing—but I rejoice to record that Mr. Irving's Mathias has gained largely from the intense study bestowed upon it by the most studious of living actors since the weird melodrama was first produced. But not all Mr. Irving's art can modify the very disagreeable impression produced on the mind by the contemplation of the character of Mathias. We pity the noble Othello, we can comprehend the fierce fury of unhalloved love which drives the savage Galatian to slay Simathas, and the deed of Camma we positively applaud. We can commiserate Mr. Wills's "Eugene Aram"—not the real one—but the Alsatian burgomaster is a mean, crafty, un-

repenting, sordid assassin. He does not even die penitent. His last words are not that he is sorry, but "Take the halter from my neck." He is only afraid of being hanged. One is sorry that he is not hanged. Mr. Irving's byplay in the trial-scene, especially when he simulates the taking up of the corpse of the Polish Jew and tottering with it on his back until he heaves it into the limelight was simply inimitable. At the close of the performance, Mr. Irving—I know not how many times he and Miss Ellen Terry had been called before the curtain, rapturously applauded, and "avalanched" with bouquets—made a long speech, of which you will have seen a résumé in the daily papers. We shall not see him and his accomplished troupe again until Boxing Night, when Mr. Albery's "Two Roses," with Mr. Irving in his original part, will be produced. In the mean while the Lyceum Theatre will be considerably enlarged and structurally improved. Artistically, it is scarcely susceptible of improvement.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

We gave last week a summary of the season of Italian opera, which then closed at both establishments. The final performances—since that notice was written—call for but brief remark.

At the Royal Italian Opera-House, the "gala" night of Madame Adelina Patti brought forward "L'Etoile du Nord" for the only time during the season, the performance of the artist as Caterina having been as admirable as on previous occasions. Mlle. Valleria's Prascovia was also a repetition of a special feature in the cast, which included the transference of the part of Peter to M. Gaillard, who sang artistically and acted effectively, although with some little exaggeration of the rougher aspects of the character. Other items of the performance call for no special mention. The stage effects were of the same magnificence as before. On the "gala night" of Madame Albani—on the Friday—"Faust" was given, with a repetition of her charming impersonation of Margherita and other familiar features.

Her Majesty's Theatre closed yesterday (Friday) week, when "Mefistofele" was repeated for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson. As usual, the National Anthem was given on the closing night at both houses.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to be occupied by the Haverly Minstrels for a short season, beginning this (Saturday) evening—and on Saturday next, a series of Promenade Concerts is to be begun at Covent Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. A. G. Crowe.

The annual choral festival of the Tonic-Sol-Fa Association took place at the Crystal Palace last week, when the efficiency of the system was demonstrated by a choir of about 3000 certificated singers. There were also successful applications of sight singing and ear tests, and other proofs of proficiency. Mr. Proudman conducted.

The prizes gained by students of the Royal Academy of Music were presented by Lady F. Cavendish at the rooms of the institution last Saturday afternoon. Lady Cavendish acted instead of Mrs. Gladstone, in consequence of this lady's indisposition. Medals—gold, silver, and bronze—purses of various amounts, and other prizes, and certificates of merit, were bestowed on a large number of students who have distinguished themselves. Professor G. A. Macfarren (Principal of the Academy) delivered an address, in which he stated that there are more students now than in any previous period.

The pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind gave a concert at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday afternoon, when the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria" was very effectively performed, besides a miscellaneous selection, in both of which several of the students displayed great proficiency. Mr. Cummings and Mr. F. Hartvigson conducted.

The Promenade Concerts at Hengler's Cirque—under the skilful direction of Mr. West Hill—are pursuing a successful career. Jullien's British Army Quadrille has been given with great effect. A humorous night was announced for Wednesday last, the programme including Romberg's "Toy Symphony" and other facetious musical pieces. A classical night was promised for yesterday (Friday) evening, and Mlle. Irma di Murska is to appear this (Saturday) evening and next Monday.

Madame Marie Roze, of Her Majesty's Opera, is to appear in concerts and oratorio during the coming autumn and winter; arrangements having been made for her stay in England until next spring. Engagements have already been entered into with the Sacred Harmonic Society, Mr. John Boosey's ballad concerts, and most of the concerts given by other societies in the principal cities.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday evening the 1st Battalion of Shropshire went into camp at Oakley Park, near Ludlow, the Shropshire residence of Lord Windsor. When they arrived in camp, everything was ready for their reception.

The members of the 10th Lancashire, to the number of 500, went into camp at Cartmell, near the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, last Saturday for a week's training under canvas.

On the same day the members of the 1st Staffordshire went into camp in Sandwell Park, West Bromwich, by permission of the Earl of Dartmouth. The number under canvas is about 700, rank and file. During the present week the battalion will go through some brigade field movements with the 1st Warwickshire Volunteers, and on Saturday (to-day) the official inspection takes place.

The Berks Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., went under canvas on Monday, in Aldermaston Park, the seat of Mr. Higford Burr, about two miles from the Aldermaston station of the Great Western Railway. The encampment continued through the week, and closes with an official inspection next Monday.

Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, who has been for a considerable time Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, has resigned his post, and the Duke of Portland, who has become a member of the company, will be its future Colonel. The Prince of Wales remains, as before, honorary Colonel.

A contingent of the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers sailed last Tuesday morning on board her Majesty's gun-boat Slaney for a few days' cruise in the North Sea.

The receipts on account of Revenue from April 1, 1881, when there was a balance of £5,923,662, to July 23, 1881, were £24,777,323, against 24,338,081, in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £3,273,428. The net expenditure was £28,856,225, against £28,406,802 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on July 23 amounted to £2,154,804, and at the same date in 1880 to £2,394,037.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Brighton on the 21st inst., and opened the Hospital for Sick Children. The building is constructed to receive ninety little patients. Arrangements are made for convalescents, and for those whose parents will contribute towards their maintenance, and thus be relieved from the pauperising influence of enforced charity. Brighton gave the Prince and Princess a very cordial reception, the town being decorated, and much enthusiasm prevailing.

Mr. Mundella received a deputation on the 21st inst., who came to ask his co-operation in the promotion of thrift among School Board children. Mr. Mundella suggested that a penny bank might be established at every Board School; but that some ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood should be induced to superintend the work of receiving the deposits, as the teachers already had enough to do.

Lord Shaftesbury opened an Industrial Home for Girls at Forest-hill on the 21st inst., declaring his conviction that the establishment of girls' schools of this class was one of the most important works to which the women of England could devote their attention.

The annual meeting of the Charity Voting Reform Association took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel yesterday week—the Bishop of Manchester in the chair.

Princess Frederica paid a visit last Saturday to the Home for Little Boys, near Farnham, and distributed the prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the last general examination. Many ladies and gentlemen, friends and patrons of the institution, were present, including the Earl of Aberdeen, president of the home. This institution receives boys under ten years of age from all parts of the country who are homeless or in danger of falling into crime. It consists of ten separate homes, where the boys are boarded and lodged in families of thirty each.

Princess Louise was present at an influential meeting, held in Grosvenor House on Tuesday, to consider as to the abatement of the smoke nuisance in London. Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., recommended the use of gas for heating purposes as the most effectual means of preventing smoke, and Sir Henry Thompson and other medical gentlemen concurred in this opinion. The serious injury done to health by the mixture of impure fuel with the air was also insisted upon by most of the speakers.

Lord Ashley presided at the meeting on Thursday evening of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association.

A Bazaar will be held, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at The Grove, Watford, next Thursday and Friday, on behalf of the Hertfordshire Seaside Convalescent Home, St Leonard's. Prince and Princess Christian give their patronage, and will be guests at The Grove. The stalls will be presided over by the following ladies, assisted by others:—The Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Essex, Countess Brownlow, Lady Ebury, Lady J. Walker, Mrs. Dudley Ryder, Viscountess Grimston, Lady Jane Grimston, Mrs. Smith-Dorrien, Mrs. Jones Lloyd, Lady Astley Cooper, Mrs. Halsay, and Lady Brett. As the charity which will be benefited has been found so generally useful to the poor throughout the country, this bazaar has created great interest, and the committee look forward with much expectation to a large increase of help in clearing off the debt which remains on the new building and of otherwise assisting the charity. Contributions will be received by the Countess of Clarendon at The Grove Watford; by the Hon. R. Capel, chairman of the institution, Little Cassiobury; and by the Rev. Frederick Burnside, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Hereford, the hon. secretary.

Her Majesty has given permission for amateur theatricals and a musical entertainment to be given in the great hall of Hampton Court Palace next Friday, Aug. 5, at three o'clock, in aid of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home. Sir Charles Young and Lady Monckton will appear in "Yellow Roses" and "The Baron's Wager," and several distinguished artists will also be present. It is only on very rare occasions that any performance is allowed to take place in Volsey's famous banqueting-hall, and many will doubtless avail themselves of an opportunity of seeing the historic pile under such interesting and favourable conditions. The charity, moreover, is an excellent one, and funds are much needed on its behalf.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO MRS. GARFIELD.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs the text of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mrs. Garfield on the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. The letter is dated July 21, and runs as follows:—

Dear Madam,—You will, I am sure, excuse me, though personally a stranger, for addressing you by letter, to convey to you the assurances of our feelings and those of my countrymen on the occasion of the late horrible attempt to murder the President of the United States, in a form more palpable at least than that of the messages conveyed by telegraph. Those feelings have been feelings in the first instance of sympathy, and afterwards of joy and thankfulness almost comparable, and I venture to say only second, to the strong emotions of the great nation of which he is appointed the head.

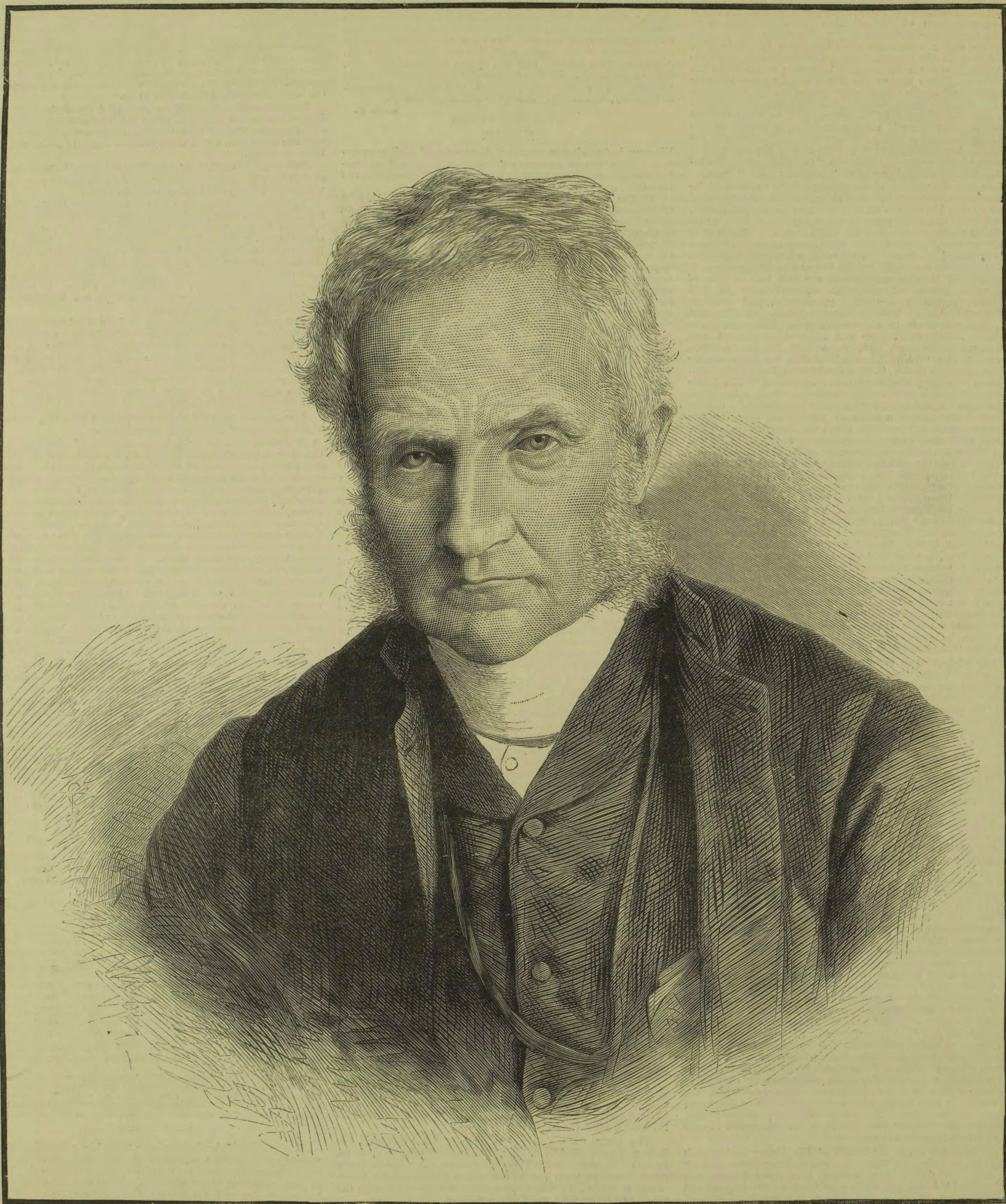
Individually, I have, let me beg you to believe, had my full share in the sentiments which have possessed the British nation. They have been prompted and quickened largely by what I venture to think is the ever growing sense of harmony and mutual respect and affection between the two countries, and of a relationship between us. But they have also drawn and more a practical bond of union between us. But they have also drawn much of their strength from a cordial admiration of the simple heroism which has marked the personal conduct of the President, for we have not yet wholly lost the capacity of appreciating such an example of Christian faith and manly fortitude.

This exemplary picture has been made complete by your own contribution to its noble and touching features, on which I only forbear to dwell because I am directly addressing you. I beg to have my respectful compliments and congratulations conveyed to the President, and to remain, dear Madam, with great esteem, your most faithful servant, WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

The Shetland Islands have been visited by a terrible storm, whereby it is feared that more than sixty fishermen have lost their lives, and many boats have been utterly destroyed. There is great suffering in consequence, and a committee has been formed at Lerwick for the relief of the destitute. W. R. Buck, secretary to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge, S.E., writes to say that the society he represents will gladly be the medium of receiving contributions on behalf of the sufferers.

Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club. The report gave a general survey of the prospects of Free Trade at home and abroad, notes the tendency of the Conservative party towards Protection, and expresses confidence that the old fallacies will disappear. The report also recapitulated the efforts of the society on behalf of free trade in land. Its adoption was moved by Mr. Baxter, M.P., seconded by Mr. Rylands, M.P., and carried.—Mr. W. Mcrgan, Premier of South Australia, has written a letter to Mr. Potter accepting the position of honorary member in the Cobden Club, and at the same time bearing his testimony to the great practical usefulness in the Australian colonies of Mr. Mongredien's writings. "The Western Farmer of America," had, he said, opened the eyes of many persons to the evils of the fiscal policy of Victoria.





THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

## THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

The funeral of this most amiable and accomplished dignitary of the English Church took place in Westminster Abbey last Monday afternoon. We present a portrait of the lamented Dean of Westminster, and several other illustrations of his personal career.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in 1815. His father, the Right Rev. Edward Stanley, son of Sir John Thomas Stanley of Alderley, Bart., and younger brother of the first Lord Stanley of Alderley, was for nearly thirty years incumbent of the family living of Alderley, in Cheshire. He was appointed by Lord Melbourne to the Bishopric of Norwich in 1837. Arthur Stanley's mother was Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leicester, Rector of Stoke-upon-Tern, in Shropshire. The Bishop died in 1849. Mrs. Stanley lived to see her son

successively Canon of Canterbury and of Christ Church. She had five children, only one of whom now survives, a daughter, who was married in 1850 to Dr. Vaughan, the present Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple. Their father, Bishop Stanley, was an early friend and admirer of Dr. Arnold, a man the extent of whose influence over the life and thought of his own and succeeding generations can hardly be over-estimated.

The early education of young Arthur was superintended by his father; but in 1829, the year after Arnold's appointment to the head mastership of Rugby, Arthur Stanley was placed under his charge. He remained at Rugby till 1834, when he won a scholarship at Balliol and went into residence at Oxford. Thus began that long and devoted friendship which was, after the death of Dr. Arnold, in 1842, consecrated in the beloved pupil's "Life and Letters" of his revered

teacher—a work scarcely excelled in modern biography for the interest of its subject and the grace of its treatment.

Arthur Stanley's career at Oxford was one of high distinction. He was elected Ireland Scholar in 1837, being in the first class in classics in the same year and winning the Newdigate Prize for a poem on "The Gipsies." In 1839 Stanley, already a Fellow of University College, won the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin essay on the suggestive theme, "*Quanam sint erga Rempublicam Academia officia*." In 1840 he won the English essay on the question "Do States, like individuals, inevitably tend after a certain period of maturity to decay?" as well as the Ellerton Theological Prize for a dissertation on the thesis, "Good works do spring necessarily out of a true and lively faith." He became Fellow and tutor of University College, retaining the latter office twelve years, until he was appointed secretary of the Oxford University





A MIDSUMMER NIGHT ON THE TERRACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



Commission. In 1845 he was appointed Select Preacher to the University.

The Rev. A. P. Stanley became a Canon of Canterbury in 1851. While he occupied that Cathedral stall, besides publishing a volume of "Canterbury Sermons," he found a congenial literary task in his "Memorials of Canterbury." "It is something to feel," he wrote in that spirit of imaginative sympathy with the historic past which was his especial literary characteristic, "that we are servants and ministers of a Cathedral whose name commands respect and interest even in the remotest parts of Europe." What he did then for Canterbury Cathedral he subsequently did, more completely, for Westminster Abbey. In 1853 the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford became vacant. Dr. Stanley was appointed to it, and shortly after to the Canonry at Christ Church, which had been attached to the Professorship by the University Reform Act. Before entering on his second residence in Oxford, Canon Stanley had, during the winter of 1852 and in the spring of 1853, undertaken that journey through Eastern lands, especially "Sinai and Palestine," described in what is probably considered by the majority of readers the most fascinating of his works. This was an appropriate preparation, such as he alone perhaps could have turned to such good account, for his labours in the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford.

A second visit to the East befell Canon Stanley when he was chosen by the Queen to accompany the Prince of Wales in his Eastern tour in 1862. In 1863, when the Deanery of Westminster became vacant by the nomination of Dr. Trench to the Archbishopric of Dublin, Dr. Stanley was appointed to the office. His appointment was made the subject of a controversy and a protest raised by the present Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Wordsworth, who was at that time one of the Canons of Westminster. It is needless to dwell on the details of a painful difference of sentiment, which did not interfere with mutual charity and personal goodwill. In the same year the Dean was married to Lady Augusta Bruce, sister of Lord Elgin, and for many years a personal friend and attendant of the Queen. His marriage gradually drew the Dean from the comparative retirement of his former life into the best circles of London society. Under the auspices of Lady Augusta Stanley the Deanery of Westminster became one of the most agreeable resorts of eminent and distinguished persons. Of the share borne by Lady Augusta in all her husband's labours and pursuits, of the assistance she afforded him in his great task of rendering the Abbey accessible to visitors, and enabling them to study and enjoy its historical associations, much was said on the occasion of her lamented death, in 1876. The Dean himself thus chronicled his irreparable loss in a few pregnant words at the close of his memoir of his mother:—"That 5th of March"—on which his mother died—"was the Ash Wednesday of 1862, when her surviving son was absent in attendance on the Prince of Wales, on a journey through Egypt and Palestine. On another Ash Wednesday, March 1, 1876, he stood by the deathbed of her by whose supporting love he had been 'comforted after his mother's death,' and whose character, although cast in another mould, remains to him, with that of his mother, the brightest and most sacred vision of his earthly experience."

After his appointment to the Deanery of Westminster, the outward circumstances of Dr. Stanley's life underwent no further change. It is probable that, had he been so inclined, he might have occupied a seat on the Episcopal Bench. He preferred the unique position in the Church for which he was so eminently suited, and which allowed him perfect independence of action. His literary industry, as well as his diligence as a preacher, and the active share he took in the debates of Convocation, suffered no abatement to the end of his life.

The funeral sermon at Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon was preached by Dean Stanley's brother-in-law, Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple. He selected as his text the words in St. Matthew, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." He opened the Book, he said, where another closed it only a fortnight ago. These words, he thought, must have been in the minds of many during these last few days as they thought of the late Dean. After a passing allusion to the late Dean's dying request in respect to himself, the preacher recounted his first meeting with young Stanley in the school chapel at Rugby on the afternoon of Good Friday, 1830, and the subsequent influence of Dr. Arnold upon the young scholar, remarking that if the one was in many respects a hero-teacher, the other was in every sense a hero-pupil. The biography of Arnold, which Dean Stanley afterwards gave to the world, was not eclipsed by any other work of his in its intrinsic and permanent value. It was the genius of Arthur Stanley which created the posthumous influence of Arnold, as it was the character of Arthur Stanley which presented the living work of Arnold in its abiding form of beauty and virtue. The preacher apologised for dwelling upon the earlier rather than the later portions of the life of his friend. Of the later they could all speak—the brilliancy of his position as he made it; the hospitality of his home as another beside him graced it; the multitude of his interests, reaching from the poorest alleys of Westminster to the very steps of the Throne; the marvellous charm of his presence, united to the simplicity of his nature, the delight of his conversation, the ever-growing celebrity of his name, and the recognised sanctity of his life. They had been witnesses also of the sorrowful overclouding of his happiness, when he laid the body of his wife in that Abbey and returned to his desolate home, to be for five years more, with whatever gleams and glimmers there might be of former prosperity, a bereaved and somewhat forlorn man. Amid all that they had seen how he still diligently discharged his duty towards the Church, and towards the world, notably to that Abbey, with its grand memories, thinking ever how to make it more accessible, more attractive, more instructive to the working man, to the weary woman, and to the little children of London and of England. To the last his eye was undimmed and his natural force unabated. There was still in him much of the old fire, more than ever of the old beauty. His life, perhaps, in some respects challenged criticism. Where oppression or injustice was suspected, the balance of his judgment was not always impartial; but where should we see again that courage, that intrepidity, that defiance of odds in a cause thought to be that of justice, where that persistent championship of a friend thought to be injured, that intensity of friendship, never faltering, always true? We were all the poorer for his death, and we should remain so. Men such as he could not but be missed—ought to be missed—when they were gone. "He was not found," it was written of one of them. Men looked for him in his tent and in his chamber, and he was not found, for God had translated him. Most men of mark had some one characteristic. In Dean Stanley's case that characteristic appeared under more than one name. It combined absolute naturalness, wonderful singleness, beautiful disinterestedness, superiority to obloquy, and perfect truthfulness—qualities which had their source in that purity of heart spoken of in the sixth Beatitude. "I have not known amongst men," one

sorrowful letter said of him, "so white a soul, so singular a heart;" and he (the preacher), who had "known him longest," he, who for half a century had been his companion, his confidant, his friend, at last his brother, could say of him as he laid him in his grave that never, never, never did he know him other than pure. There was a certain bewilderment in great sorrow. Men looked upon one another and said, "What is this which God hath done unto us!" Men were apt to lose the true comfort which lay somewhere in every sorrow for such as had the secret. The preacher then pointed out the lessons which this event was calculated to teach. Surely that beautiful life could not be cut short there. It could not really be ended. Dean Stanley himself sometimes felt in his later years the incompleteness of his own career. He had reached the point at which a man began to ask himself—"Is this all? Is it for this that I have come all this way—for this small amount of success in acting upon the thoughts and habits of my generation?" To him each victory of what he counted prejudice, or bigotry, or passion, was felt as a personal grief, affecting his health and spirits, and diminishing his stock of life. Must there not, the preacher asked, be somewhere out of sight a compensating existence—a home, indeed, of "many mansions," in which faculties and energies, straitened here in their beneficent action, might find their full scope and their perpetual progress towards perfection? No waste was more wanton, and therefore, under a God of wisdom and judgment, more inconceivable, than that which would be if Arthur Stanley had perished. The preacher concluded by impressing upon his audience the importance of leaving nothing to a deathbed. They who found themselves last Monday in the chamber of death were struck by one thing—the separateness, even before the last stroke, of the staying and the departing. Too late then to say things that had till then been left unsaid, too late then to settle one ambiguous question, or to lay anew one foundation-stone of the everlasting hope! Men ought to settle with themselves long before that last hour came every practical question which concerned immortality; and if, as the old Book said, there was One who had "undertaken" for them, let them give themselves no rest till they were able to say, in the sweet words of him they mourned that day—

Oh, remember, Sa-i-our dear,  
What the cause that brought Thee here,  
Thou to save my soul hast borne  
Cross, and grief, and hate, and scorn;  
Oh may all that toil and pain  
Not be wholly spent in vain!

The Abbey sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Canon Farrer, and that in the evening by the Bishop of Peterborough, both of whom spoke of the late Dean.

The funeral, at four o'clock, on Monday, was not attended with a public procession. It was only requisite to bear the coffin from the Dean's residence, in Dean's Yard, into the Abbey, and to the grave in King Henry VII.'s Chapel. But a very large congregation was present, including three of the Royal Princes, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chief Justice, the Primate and several other Bishops, many Peers and Members of Parliament, and ministers of religion, not only those belonging to the Established Church, but to different Nonconformist societies. Lord Thurlow, one of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting, and General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., represented the Queen. The Prince of Wales was there, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, Sir D. Probyn, V.C., Colonel Teesdale, Mr. Francis Knollys, C.B., Mr. Holzmann, and the Rev. F. Hervey; also the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian. Lord Colville of Culross represented the Princess of Wales; Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh; and Mr. R. H. Collins, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The Royal party were received on their arrival by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

After being inclosed in its plain oak coffin the body was placed in the back drawing-room of the Deanery. It was there covered with floral wreaths and emblems sent in as the last tribute of many friends to the late Dean. There were tokens of love and esteem, including some from the Queen and various members of the Royal family. Her Majesty's gift was accompanied with the following note, in her own handwriting:—"A mark of sincere affection and high esteem from Victoria R." There were offerings, too, from the late Dean's numerous American and foreign friends, one from the French Protestants, inscribed, "Unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace." At ten minutes to four o'clock the coffin, borne on the shoulders of six men, left the Deanery, the fact being announced to the outside public by the tolling of the bell, and to those inside the Abbey by the organ giving forth the notes of Handel's soft and solemn chant, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." A procession was then formed of the mourners, the guests of the Refectory, and various representative bodies, to walk into the Abbey. It was preceded by the Master and Scholars of Westminster School, the surveyor and other building officers of Westminster Abbey, the Choir, the Minor Canons, Verger, and principal Canons. The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplain and secretary, came next. The late Dean's Verger, the Sub-Dean, Chapter Clerk, and Receiver of the Abbey walked immediately before the coffin. The ten pall-bearers were Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, as two of the Dean's oldest friends, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton (Nonconformist), the Rev. Dr. Story (Scottish Presbyterian), the Rev. Canon Westcott (Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge), the Rev. Dr. Jowett (Master of Balliol College, Oxford), the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. (son-in-law to Dr. Arnold), the Bishop of Exeter, and the Duke of Westminster. The Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, was chief mourner. The other mourners followed, with the Prince of Wales, the other Princes, and the representatives of her Majesty the Queen. Several of the foreign Ambassadors joined this procession. It was closed by a company of gentlemen who had assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, with the High Bailiff and members of the Court of Burgesses of the City of Westminster, the officers of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, and deputations from several learned societies and charitable institutions. Dean Stanley had specially directed that his coffin might be followed to the grave by, among others, a clergyman of the Established Kirk of Scotland and an English Dissenting Minister.

The venerable old Abbey was full of ticket-holders and the general public. Nearly all the people in the Abbey were in mourning. As the procession slowly moved up the nave to the choral music of Croft and Purcell, the vast assembly was hushed into an impressive stillness. The coffin was covered with a pall of black velvet edged with white silk, and upon it lay a few of the choicest floral offerings to the memory of the Dean. In front was borne, upon a black satin cushion, the Dean's insignia of the Order of the Bath. It was a long and solemn procession, the numerous company following two by two, while the choir chanted the processional portion of the Burial Service—"I am the Resurrection and the Life;" "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" "We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out;" and the 19th

Psalm. Arrived at the steps of the altar, the coffin was placed upon trestles, and the company grouped themselves around while the other portion of the service was proceeded with—the reading of the Lesson of I. Corinthians xv. This portion of the service was read by Canon Prothero. There was something peculiarly solemn in the words, "For this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality," spoken in regard to one whose earnest, persuasive voice had so often resounded through those aisles. The procession, reforming, passed on to Henry VII.'s Chapel, which lies at the extreme eastern end of the Abbey, to the notes of the Dead March in "Saul," accompanied with an imitation of the sound of muffled drums. Henry VII.'s Chapel is hallowed by the memory of a long line of English Sovereigns who have found a resting-place within its precincts. Most of the Kings and Queens from Henry VII., whose name it bears, to George II., have been interred here. In the north aisle lie Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. The grave of Dean Stanley lies in the Montpensier Chapel—a niche or recess on the north-eastern side of the chapel, the spot where Lady Augusta Stanley was buried five years ago. It is an ordinary earth grave, there being no vault at this place, and while it was being dug the coffin containing the remains of Lady Augusta Stanley was uncovered. Dean Stanley's coffin rests upon hers. The restricted space in Henry VII.'s Chapel rendered it impossible for all the company to approach the grave while the last offices were being performed. Only the mourners were grouped near it, but all were able to join in the spirit of the moving words which Dr. Croft has clothed with music, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live;" and to feel the force of the solemn declaration of "dust to dust" as the body was lowered into its narrow bed. Archdeacon Jennings read the prayers at the grave. The valedictory blessing was pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then the procession regained the nave, and the company slowly dispersed, while the organ poured forth the notes of Handel's anthem, now wailing, now joyous, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." The service occupied altogether an hour and a half. After the mourners had dispersed the public were admitted to view the grave.

Our Portrait of the late Dean Stanley is copied from one of the "Portraits at Home," taken by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of 230, Regent-street, who has introduced a new application of photography, by which the portraits of sitters can be taken at their own residence. This likeness of Dean Stanley was taken in the library at the Deanery, and is the last that was taken of him. The Queen has ordered several copies of the photograph for herself. It is admirably successful, we think, in conveying his habitual expression of intently earnest benevolence and thoughtful kindness. It shows him just as he appeared in serious conversation; and few men were more deservedly beloved, not only by their personal friends, but almost inevitably by every person whom he had occasion to converse with, for the tenderness, combined with firmness and chivalrous boldness, of his truly Christian spirit.

#### ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' TERRACE.

The Palace of Westminster, popularly called the Houses of Parliament, has an agreeable river frontage, overlooking a fair wide space of Thames water, to the stately blocks of building opposite, those of St. Thomas's Hospital, which rise above the stone wall of the Albert Embankment. To the left is Westminster Bridge, which we regard as the handsomest bridge in the world; to the right, across the river, stand the venerable grey towers of Lambeth Palace. The private terrace attached to the suite of apartments belonging to the House of Commons, and available for the personal repose and refreshment of its members in their leisure hours, is strictly guarded against the intrusion of unauthorised persons. But honourable members have the privilege of bringing their friends, and even the ladies of their families or acquaintance, to this and to some other parts of the Palace of Westminster and its dignified precincts. It is conveniently situated for the serving of the lighter description of creature comforts—such things as a cup of tea or coffee, a vanilla ice, a bottle of zoedone, or a sherry cobbler, not to speak of a cigar, which are kept on hand in the interior of the legislative club-house. About nine or ten in the evening, with the sultry July weather that prevailed during the long discussions in Committee on the Irish Land Bill, no small degree of temporary solace was here obtained by some of the honourable gentlemen, especially if their wives and daughters kindly accompanied them, after dining at home, to the scene of their belated Parliamentary labours. To the ladies themselves, we have no doubt, this little glimpse of the outskirts of the great political assembly of the United Kingdom was far more entertaining than admission to the gallery above the Speaker's chair. It is likely, too, that these occasional meetings, with a smile or a word of feminine courtesy, may have contributed now and then to soothe the irritated temper of party opponents, and to remind them of that precious maxim, "The House of Commons is an assembly of gentlemen;" as we trust it will ever continue to be.

#### ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute were begun at Bedford on Tuesday. Lord Talbot de Malahide, the president of the institute, and the members were received in the Corn Exchange by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, when addresses of welcome were read from several local societies.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., was chosen president for the week, and gave an opening address. He contended that archaeology ought not to be looked upon as a sport, but as a serious subject—in fact, a subject for science. The days when it was ridiculed were now long passed, and archaeologists were entitled to claim that the deeds they had done fully justified their claims to be looked upon as a serious people doing a great work for their country. He believed it was impossible to point to any age when more had been done by archaeologists than in the last fifty years. Their object was a practical one; they wished to introduce improvements in art and learning. He recounted at length the advances made and the good that had been done, and concluded by heartily welcoming the institute to the county of Bedford.

The Mayor (Mr. Hobson) afterwards entertained a large number of persons at luncheon, and during the afternoon various places of interest were visited in the town, notably the churches and the Bunyan statue.

The sectional meetings began in the evening at the Bedford Rooms, which were transformed into a museum containing a vast number of articles of antiquity.

During the week excursions were made to various parts of the county.

An appeal has been issued by the telegraph clerks of the metropolis to Members of Parliament against the scheme recently promulgated by the Postmaster-General.

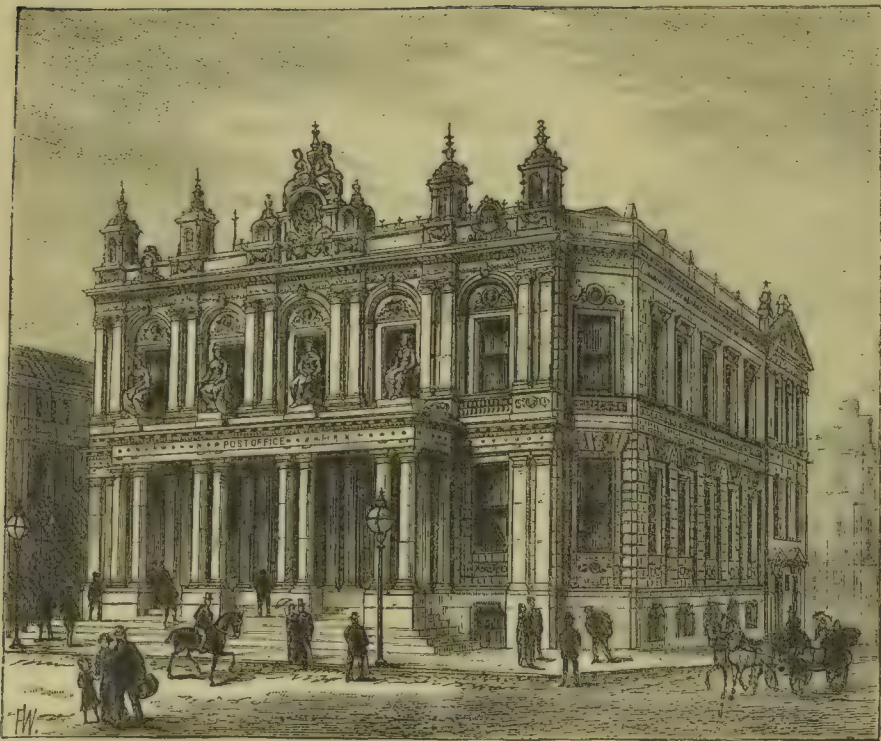


At the day sitting on the 21st the obituaries of decess

In addition to the usual excellent summary of theatrical doings and sayings always contained in the *Theatre*—admirably managed by Clement Scott—the Summer Num-

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m h 4 47	m h 5 18	m h 5 53	m h 6 35	m h 7 23	m h 8 27	m h 9 09
a m 5 2	a m 6 35	a m 7 12	a m 8 04	a m 9 03	a m 10 09	a m 11 10





THE NEW POST OFFICE, IPSWICH.



THE MUSEUM, FREE LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL OF ART, IPSWICH.—SEE PAGE 106.

## THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The Portrait of Mr. Thomas Beck, a private of the 3rd Devon Rifle Volunteers, winner of the Queen's Prize of £250, with the Champion Badge for 1881, and the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association, is presented in this week's Number of our Journal. An account of the final competition for this prize, on Tuesday week, in the shooting at the 800 yards, 900 yards, and 1000 yards ranges successively, was given in our last publication. It should here be added that Mr. Thomas Beck, the younger, aged twenty-three, is the son of Mr. Thomas Beck, Town Councillor of Tiverton. He is manager of a farm near Tiverton, belonging to his father. He has been a volunteer for about seven years. He early distinguished himself in competitions at local ranges, gaining reputation as a reliable steady shot. Of late years he has taken several prizes at county meetings, and was chosen as member of the county team in the last competition between Devon and Middlesex, when Beck scored the highest for Devon, his score being ninety-six points. This is his third year at Wimbledon. His father was formerly a volunteer and a crack shot. The score which Private Beck made in shooting for the Queen's Prize this year was altogether 86 points, which is the highest ever recorded, being twelve higher than that of Private Ferguson, of the 1st Argyll, the winner last year. The details of this score are as follow:—At 800 yards, 3 4 4 3 4 4 5—27; at 900 yards, 3 4 4 5 3 5 5—29; and at 1000 yards, 5 4 3 5 5 5 3—30. It will be seen that there was a steady improvement at each range. As soon as he had done firing, he was surrounded by his friends, cheering lustily, amongst whom were Major Pearce, Sergeant Gratwicke, and other Devon volunteers, and was carried off to the inclosure outside the Executive offices, the band of the St. George's Rifles playing on the way "See, the conquering hero comes." Beck's rifle

MR. THOMAS BECK, 3RD DEVON RIFLE VOLUNTEERS,  
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

having been tested and declared correct, Earl Brownlow, President of the Council, heartily congratulated its owner on the magnificent total he had made; Lady Brownlow afterwards pinning the badge on the arm of the chief prizeman, who was immediately thereupon chaired round the regimental camps, and his health was drunk in champagne. Mr. Beck returned to his home in Devonshire last Monday. He was received with great popular honours upon his arrival in the city of Exeter, accompanied by the Devon team, which had won the China Vase. This trophy, which has now been taken twice to Devonshire, was carried to the Guildhall in a waggonette, the Queen's prizeman riding on the box seat, enthusiastic Exonians taking the place of horses in the shafts, and a great crowd cheering all the way. A guard of honour escorted the prize-winners. At the Guildhall, Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, captain of the Devon team, asked the Mayor to take temporary charge of the China Vase; he consented to do so, promising, in accordance with a suggestion made at the meeting, to ask of the Duke of Somerset permission to lodge it in the Albert Memorial Museum for the year. Private Beck's health was proposed by the Mayor and drunk in claret cup amid enthusiastic cheering. The Queen's prizeman responded in a neat speech, in which he ascribed his success to having been able to practise long-range shooting at Clist Valley range, Exeter, and to the advice he got from Major Pearce and other comrades. The "Health of the Devon Team" and other toasts concluded the ceremony in the Guildhall, which was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Beck, senior. On arriving at Tiverton another enthusiastic welcome awaited the hero of the day.

The remaining important competitions at Wimbledon, in the latter days of the week, should here be recorded. The Chancellor's Plate, for the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the Wednesday, was won by Oxford



ARTA, EPIRUS, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE GREEKS.—SEE PAGE 106.



T H E S T A T E O F I R E L A N D .

SEE NEXT PAGE.



KILMAINHAM JAIL, DUBLIN.



SURRENDERING ARMS IN A PROCLAIMED DISTRICT.



with a total of 555 points against 515. The Rajah of Kolapore's Cup, which is contested between Great Britain and the colonies, eight rival teams competing, was carried off by the Canada team, with 609 points against 589 made by Great Britain; to this cup a money prize of £80 is added by the Association. The United Service Challenge Cup was won this year by the Army, beating the Marines, Navy, Yeomanry, and Militia. The Albert Jewel was won, for the third year following, by a citizen of the United States, Mr. Hyde, using Sharp's rifle at 1000 yards range. Captain Godsal, of the 2nd Bucks, won the Any-Rifle Wimbledon Cup, at the same distance. The Kirkman pianoforte was won by Lieutenant Whitehead, 8th Lancashire.

On Thursday, the Ashburton Challenge Shield was contended for by thirteen public schools' Volunteer corps, and was carried off by the Cheltenham team, Harrow being second, and Eton and Rugby near the bottom of the list. The Spencer Cup, for individual marksmen of the school teams, was won by Mr. Hayne, of Whitgift's school, Croydon. The Cadet Corps Challenge Trophy was won by Charterhouse. The shooting for the Elcho Challenge Shield, by the rival champion teams of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was regarded with great interest. This shield, which has been out of England since 1877, when it was won by the Irish, who parted with it to the Scotch in 1879 and retook it last year, now comes once again into the keeping of the English. Since it was presented for competition in 1862, when England first obtained possession of it, the shield has been won nine times for England (not counting this year's victory), five times for Scotland, and five times for Ireland. Last year Ireland won with 1638 marks; but this, which was the highest score on record, was beaten last week by the English grand total of 1642 marks.

The Canadian Militia and Volunteers' Camp was visited by the Duke of Cambridge, who also inspected their ranks; his Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

On Friday, the Loyd-Lindsay Prize, for mounted riflemen who gallop, leap hurdles, dismount to fire, and ride back against time, was competed for by men belonging to ten regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Horse. It was won by the Bucks Yeomanry. The Mappin Prize, for riflemen on foot running, leaping or climbing, and firing, against time, was won by the South Middlesex, on Saturday; and the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy, by men of the 11th Hussars. A small-bore shooting match, between the Canadians and the United Kingdom competitors for the Elcho Shield, was decided in favour of the latter, by 1222 grand total, against 1105. There were some minor competitions on the last two days.

The presentation of prizes by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales took place on Saturday afternoon, at tables placed on a covered platform in the inclosure. The silver cups and flagons, the shields, badges, and other trophies, made a handsome show upon these tables. There was a guard of honour of the St. George's Rifles; while the Middlesex Yeomanry furnished an escort to the Royal party. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied by their three daughters, and were joined by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. Earl Brownlow and Countess Brownlow received their Royal Highnesses. The successful competitors were drawn up in front of the tables, and were called up, in their turn, to receive the prizes from the hand of her Royal Highness. The Queen's Prize winner, Mr. Beck, of the 3rd Devon, was called up last of all.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the commanding officers of the volunteer corps in London and the country. The Duke of Cambridge, in responding for the Army, combated an oft-repeated assertion that the military authorities had not given cordial support to the volunteer movement.

Our Portrait of the Winner of the Queen's Prize is from a photograph by Messrs. Heath and Bullingham, of George-street, Plymouth.

### IPSWICH DOCKS, MUSEUM, AND POST OFFICE.

Our last week's "Leaves from a Sketch-Book" presented to view several picturesque fragments of architectural antiquity in the pleasant town of Ipswich. But that good town was *en fête* on Wednesday last, the 27th, for such a triple event occurred as rarely takes place simultaneously in the life of even larger towns. This was the opening of the new Dock Gates, of the new Museum, Free Library, and Schools of Science and Art, and of a new Post Office.

At the end of the last century the bed of the river Orwell at Ipswich was dry at low water. A dock was formed in 1842 by inclosing a portion of the river to the extent of thirty-three acres; and about a thousand yards of quay wall were built. Arrangements were made for the discharge of land floods and drainage by cutting a new channel for the waters of the river Gipping to flow into the bed of the Orwell. An entrance lock to the Dock was made from this new channel. In 1870, the question of providing a new and larger dock entrance for the altered class of vessels frequenting the port was raised. Several schemes were considered, and ultimately that of Mr. J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., was accepted, and an Act passed in 1877 to carry it out. This scheme comprised a new entrance lock, 300 ft. between the gates, 50 ft. wide, with a depth of water on the sill at high-water spring tides of 23½ ft.; an enlargement of the old dock to the extent of twenty acres area, and a further development of railway communication. Chief among these improvements was the making of a new and more direct channel in the upper part of the Orwell. An approach from the river to the dock has been dredged to a depth of 22 ft. at spring tides. Consequently, vessels drawing 18 ft. of water can now pass up the Orwell and be admitted with perfect ease through the new dock gates. Arrangements have further been made by which, even at low water, vessels can be moored in 22 feet within a few miles of Ipswich.

The new entrance dock opened this week by the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich has been constructed by Messrs. H. Lee and Sons, Westminster, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Miller, C.E., resident engineer to the Dock Commission, the amount of the contract being £40,000. The result of this very successful undertaking is that vessels of between two and three thousand tons burden can now be safely and easily docked at Ipswich. The President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., attended, on Wednesday, the ceremony of opening the new dock gates. They were received by the Mayor (Mr. A. Wrinch), who, with the Corporation and guests, about five hundred, entered the gates on board the Glen Rosa, a large passenger steamer belonging to a London company.

After declaring the new dock entrance open the party proceeded to the new post office, which was formally opened for public use. This building, on the Cornhill, is of classic architecture, and so far agrees with the Townhall close by, which was erected twelve years ago. The architect is Mr. J. Johnson, of Queen Victoria-street, London, and the contractors are

Messrs. Jones and Co., Gloucester. It has been erected, at a total cost of nearly £10,000, by the Corporation, the Government hiring the greater part of the building as a post office at £350 a year rental. The offices of the Ipswich School Board here find a home, whilst the remaining part is let in suites of rooms, for offices and for other purposes.

Headed by the Volunteers and their band, the procession thence proceeded up Westgate-street and High-street to the new Museum, Library, and School of Art buildings. Here the Mayor and Corporation were received by the Museum committee. Lord Henniker (in the place of Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., president of the institution, who has been unfortunately unable through ill-health to be present to perform the ceremony) then addressed the large assembly, and the curator, Dr. J. E. Taylor, read a report giving a short history of the Museum, which was founded in 1847. It early obtained scientific importance from the fact of the late Professor Henslow being at its head, and devoting much time to it. In its earlier time scientific discourses were given in connection with it, the most renowned being those by Professor Airy on astronomy, which have gone through six editions. Nine years ago the present curator reintroduced the plan of giving courses of free lectures on natural science, and these have been attended by average audiences of about four hundred. The new buildings have been erected at a cost of £9000. Mr. Horace Cheston, of 1, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, is the architect; Messrs. Bennett, of Ipswich, are the builders; and Mr. R. T. Orr, clerk of the works.

The Ipswich Museum possesses one of the finest local geological collections in Europe, consisting chiefly of those crag fossils, which are found only in the east of England. The collections of minerals, shells, British and foreign birds and mammals, and of local antiquities, are of great value, and all the collections are arranged for scientific educational purposes. Ipswich possessed one of the earliest public libraries in the kingdom, and the books now stand side by side with modern works. As early as 1660 there was a free library of above 500 volumes, chiefly theological in their character; but many of these are now valuable as being first editions of otherwise rare books. Topographical and antiquarian books are also well represented, all of them early issues. The School of Art is under the direction of Mr. W. T. Griffiths, and some rising artists have been trained by him—notably Mr. F. W. Cotman, Mr. W. Symonds, and others.

The buildings having been formally declared open, the general company separated, but the chief people present, with the President of the Board of Trade, attended a banquet given by the Mayor. In the evening the Ipswich Scientific Society gave a *conversazione* in the rooms of the new Museum, at which more than five hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. A display of fireworks at the new docks concluded a series of interesting public proceedings.

Our Illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. W. Vick, Ipswich.

### ARTA, IN EPIRUS.

The final settlement of the new frontier of Greece, by the cession of the southern districts of Epirus and nearly the whole of Thessaly, is a satisfactory conclusion of diplomatic negotiations, for which Earl Granville and Mr. Goschen deserve much credit. The Greeks are to enter only piecemeal, or bit by bit, upon the occupation of their new territory, and it will be nearly five months before they get the last instalment of it, which will be the seaport and town of Volo, on the coast of Thessaly. The formal transfer of Arta, on the opposite side, in the province of Epirus, a part of Albania, took place on the 6th inst.; and, two or three days later, the Greek troops, under the command of General Soutzo, entered the town of Arta, where they were heartily welcomed by the Christian part of the population. In spite of the attempt of some members of the International Commission to prevent all demonstration on the part of the people, the city was gaily decorated and illuminated; and crowds filled the streets late into the night, perfect order prevailing all the time. The next morning the Turkish and Jewish notables waited on General Soutzo to express their gratification at the manner in which everything had taken place; and the Turks, after assurances from the General, intimated their intention to bring back their families sent to Prevesa from fear of trouble during the occupation. On the 10th inst. a solemn religious service was held inside the fortress, and the Greek standard was afterwards hoisted amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude. The Archbishop of Arta and the Jewish Rabbi addressed the people.

We present a view of Arta, copied from one in Mr. Edward Lear's "Journal of the Landscape Painter in Albania." Arta, sometimes called Ambrakia, is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, the centre of the broad and fertile plain of the Arachthus, a river now called the Arta. This river enters the Ambrakian Gulf, or Gulf of Arta, a landlocked inlet of the Adriatic coast just north of Santa Maura or Leucadia, "where burning Sappho loved and sung." Acarnania or Ætolia forms the southern shore of the gulf, which is a maritime position of some importance, in connection with Corfu and the Ionian Isles. The seaport town of Prevesa, "Remember the moment when Prevesa fell," is a fortress guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Arta.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Some efforts are beginning to be made to induce her Majesty's Government, so soon as the Irish Land Bill shall have become an Act of Parliament, to set at liberty those leading members of the Irish Land League who have been arrested, during the past two or three months, under the provisions of the "Coercion Act." It is unfortunate, however, for the general disposition to give a favourable consideration to such a request, that the symptoms of social and political disorder in Ireland have not much abated; and that Fenian conspirators, who may or may not have an indirect connection with the Land League agitators, have recently been detected in some atrocious plots against the public peace of Great Britain. The friends and apologists of the Land League should hasten to denounce the murderous practices of Fenian emissaries from America, who are as deserving of condign punishment as any pirates or other base criminals that ever suffered an extreme penalty for offences against mankind.

In the mean time, we present an illustration of Kilmainham Jail, the county prison of Dublin, situated in a suburb of the Irish capital, where Mr. Dillon, M.P., and the greater number of the Land League gentlemen, placed in safe custody as much for their own sake as for the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland, are still confined. A brief description of Kilmainham, of the cells which they occupy there, of the yards where they enjoy the company of each other, and moderate facilities of exercise or recreation, and of their prison rules and regulation, was given in this Journal two or three months ago. One of the well-known police vans, with an escort of mounted Royal Irish Constabulary, is seen driving past Kilmainham Jail.

The scene represented in our Special Artist's second

Sketch, which was taken in the County of Galway, is that of surrendering arms in a proclaimed district, under the special provisions of another recent Act of Parliament. It is in a room of the local police barracks, where a sergeant and one constable are seated to receive the fire-arms, guns and pistols of various descriptions, which all unlicensed persons in the district are strictly required to bring in, and to deliver into the charge of the guardians of the public peace. A label is written and attached to each weapon so received, stating the name and address of its owner, and the price he would pretend to claim for it; but, whether from sheer ignorance, or from impudent cunning, or with a derisive purpose, some of these people do not scruple to mention preposterous sums of money as the value they set upon worthless articles, which could be dangerous only to the shooter—old flint-locks, rusty barrels tied on with wire or string, and some pieces lacking the hammer or the trigger, priced at many shillings, when they are not worth as many pence for mere old iron. There are, however, a number of the old Enfield muzzle-loading rifles formerly used in the Army. The inspector will afterwards come to the barrack and make a correct valuation.

## The Extra Supplement.

### ON THE BASS.

The Bass Rock, in the Firth of Forth, two miles off the coast at Tantallon Castle, a short distance east of North Berwick, is the scene of this fine drawing, by Mr. S. Read, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose Exhibition for the present season it has been very much admired. Mr. Read, as our readers know, is the acknowledged master of picturesque art in the treatment, more especially, of two different kinds of subjects; the one of unsurpassed natural sublimity—cliff scenery on the storm-beaten North Coasts of the British Islands—the other, of peculiarly romantic and historic interest, presenting the characteristic features of Mediaeval Architecture, both the later Gothic and that of the rich Renaissance period, English and Continental, whether in the streets of old cities, or in the august and reverend Cathedral Churches, the interiors as well as the exteriors, of the Catholic age in Europe.

We have often thought, concerning this Artist, how admirably his vein of genius might have been employed in a series of Illustrations of Sir Walter Scott's Novels and Poems; how perfectly, if he had lived some thirty years earlier, he and the greatest author of Romantic fiction would have understood each other's conceptions, and would, perhaps, have been enabled, by the aid of engravers and publishers, to work together in producing, along with Scott's immortal stories in prose and verse that will delight many generations of his countrymen and ours, graphic delineations of the weird and wild scenes of landscape or the ancient towns and castles and ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland and in England, in France and Flanders, and in other foreign lands, where so many incidents of the Waverley Novels are imagined to have taken place. But Mr. Read's capabilities, in general, may be reserved for discussion elsewhere, or upon some other occasion. It is not what he might have done for the accessories, in landscape and architecture, of Scott's tales of chivalry, and of the romantic incidents of Scottish history, that we have to speak just now; but of his view of the Bass Rock, with its myriads of sea birds, mostly gannets or solan geese, mingled with gulls and other "fowls," as old Dunbar calls them, swarming up the vast height, from the water to the top of the cliff, so thickly that the air is "diskit"—i.e., duskied or gloomed—with their multitudinous wings. As for the noise they make, it passes description in the modern English language; and we are furnished therefore by the Artist with four lines of quotation from the ancient Scottish poet's more expressive vernacular; but Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary will be needful to interpret precisely such words as "jammeris" and "yowlis," and "skyrkling" and "skrymming scowlis," which are, nevertheless, felt, at once, to be phrases of matchless truth and force.

The Bass Rock itself has been kept waiting all this time, but there is no fear of its running away. It is very well described by Mr. George Ferrier, in his excellent Guidebook to "North Berwick and its Vicinity," of which a tenth edition has just been published by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, of Edinburgh. The islet, which every visitor to Edinburgh may have seen at a distance, is one mile in circumference, and rises 313 ft. out of the sea. It is cut across, from east to west, so as to make two almost separated parts, between which runs a cavern or natural tunnel, 170 yards long, and about 30 feet high, open at both ends, and sometimes giving a passage to the sea at high tide, or during violent easterly gales. There is a long ascending passage, with a door or gate, from this to the upper part of the islet, where a flock of sheep are pastured, and where the remains of a chapel and other ancient buildings still exist. This was the hermitage of St. Baldred, a Culdee monk of the sixth century, who made numerous converts to Christianity on the neighbouring coast. In the fourteenth century, the Bass Rock was owned by a branch of the Lauder family, who built a castle there. It served King James I. for a temporary refuge, when he fled from his wicked uncle, the usurping Duke of Albany; and he took ship here on his voyage to France, but was captured by the English and kept prisoner many years in the Tower of London. The Bass, with its Castle, became Crown property in the reign of Charles II., and was used by the Duke of Lauderdale and by James II. as a prison for the Covenanters, together with Dunottar Castle and other strongholds of the Scottish coast. They suffered cruel hardships in this place of confinement, where some of them died, before the Revolution of 1688. The proprietor of the Bass Rock now is Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., who has leased it to a grazier for the pasture of sheep. A little inn on the opposite mainland coast, at Canty Bay, where a boat is kept for visitors going to the Bass, belongs to the same lessee.

The solan goose, or gannet, which so greatly abounds here, as it also does on the northern coasts of Scotland, grows to the size, measured from the tip of one wing to the other, of fully six feet. It haunts the North German Ocean and the North Atlantic, coming to the shore only in the breeding season, to lay its eggs. The nests are laid, as thickly as space permits, upon all the narrow ledges and shelves of rock, the birds fetching bunches of grass and bits of turf, from the upper surface of the island, with seaweed from below, to compose these nests. They bring herrings or sprats from the sea, often at great distances, to feed their young, which can fly after three months, but do not get their full plumage till the third or fourth year. The eggs are good eating, and the flesh of the young is eatable, but the down and young feathers are of greater value. They are procured by letting men down with ropes from the summit of the rock, to take the young birds, and throw them down to men in the boats. The surface of the rock is whitened with a crust formed of the constant deposits from this inconceivable host of birds.





### ON THE BASS.

FROM A PICTURE BY R. HEAD IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The air was thick with the fowls  
That cam with yammeris and with yowls,  
With skykking, screeking, skrymmyng scowls,  
And meikle noys and shoutes.—DUNBAR.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

With the disappearance of the tropical weather (which, as delineated on another page, actually melted so inflexible a patriot as Mr. Parnell's chief lieutenant into a gallant esquire of dames on the river terrace) Parliament has cooled down a little. Heat could not even be rekindled by Sir William Harcourt's alarming revelation on Monday of the atrocious act of (the Home Secretary suspected) the American Fenians, who shipped a number of charged "infernal machines" on board the Cunard steamers *Malta* and the *Bavarian* to Liverpool. But the indignation of honourable members thereabout was none the less strong: still waters run deep. Nothing daunted by the apparent calmness of the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (as sketched) cheerily rose from the centre of the front Opposition bench; and, raising his not over-powerful voice rather beyond its natural compass, sought to extenuate the Conservative policy in South Africa, for which he himself was more or less responsible, and at the same time to arraign the Government for their yea-nay action with regard to the Transvaal. The right hon. Baronet had for audience a crowded strangers' gallery, and a good attendance of peers (prominent among them Lord Kimberley, not to be moved from his beaming complacency by the shrillest periods of his assailant), although there were many vacant places in the body of the House itself. On the Treasury bench, however, attentively sat Mr. Gladstone (actively taking notes), Mr. Bright, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Chamberlain. Such a cluster of powerful debaters required some nerve to face; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's courage in doing so merited admiration.



Logically, the ex-Secretary for the Colonies had a good case. The gist of his argument, put by him with exemplary clearness, was that, as the Government deemed it necessary to declare in the Queen's Speech that the Boer outbreak rendered it incumbent to restore the military authority of England in the Transvaal, it was wrong of the Ministry, after successive defeats in the field, to grant "the Boers with arms in their hands what was denied to their peaceful prayers." Baron

Henry De Worms, in a similarly lucid speech, seconded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion, which was couched in these terms:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the course pursued by her Majesty's Government with respect to the rising in the Transvaal, so far as it has yet been explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future tranquility and safety of her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfilment of the obligations contracted by this country towards the European settlers and native population of the Transvaal.

A moral triumph! This was the plea the Government and their friends entered in justification of their negotiations with the Boer leaders. Thus, the magnanimity of the Ministry was the strong point of Mr. Rathbone, who rose to shield his chiefs with this amendment:—

That this House, believing that the continuance of the war with the Transvaal Boers would not have advanced the honour or the interests of this country, approves the steps taken by her Majesty's Government to bring about a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interests of the natives, to provide for the full liberty and equal treatment of the entire white population, and to promote harmony and goodwill among the various races in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his liveliest vein, preferred "justice to revenge," and delighted in "restoring to a brave people the independence of which they ought never to have been deprived"—a statement scarcely seasonable, seeing that a satisfactory settlement had not then been come to with the Boers. Mr. Gladstone, adopting the same tone, praised the courage of the Boers as the descendants of the Dutch Calvinists who defied the power of Spain, and of the French Huguenots who "obtained from Henry IV. of France the famous Edict of Nantes;" affirmed that "in 1852 we solemnly engaged to respect the independence of the Transvaal;" yet maintained that the information the Government received on accepting office was "to the effect that gradually the Boers were departing from their sentiments of alienation to the English;" resolutely insisted that after the Boer outbreak the Queen's authority had been vindicated by the transport of an overwhelming number of British troops to Natal; pointed out that on Jan. 26, the day before "the first of the three unhappy engagements of Sir George Colley," Lord Kimberley telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson that—

If the armed opposition should at once cease her Majesty's Government would thereupon endeavour to frame such a scheme as in their belief would satisfy all enlightened friends of the Transvaal community.

As the overtures for an armistice came from the Boers, the Government sanctioned Sir Evelyn Wood's acceptance, and did not wait till "Moloch had been appeased." The result was the convention under which "the suzerainty of the Queen" was upheld, while self-government was restored to the Boers, and due freedom was obtained for the natives. Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying, figured as Polonius, and didactically said across the table—

Beware  
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,  
Bear 't that th' opposed may beware of thee.

An exhibition of egotism by Mr. O'Donnell was followed by the division, the issue being the adoption of Mr. Rathbone's amendment exonerating the magnanimous Government by a majority of 109—314 against 205 votes.

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists at half-past one on Saturday morning last, when, the Irish Land Bill having at length passed through Committee, the right hon. gentleman rose to leave the House. Mr. Gladstone richly deserved this spontaneous tribute. Astonishing to his most steadfast admirers must have been the undimmed freshness, patience, firmness, and readiness of argument the right hon. gentleman showed throughout the long and arduous fight in Committee. In framing the measure, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Law had, doubtless, much to do as well as the Premier; but, in pushing it through every stage, the lion's share of the toil has unquestionably fallen to Mr. Gladstone's lot. His staunch adherents, who have themselves displayed considerable self-sacrifice, felt this. Hence the hearty expression of the appreciation of the high qualities manifested by the Prime Minister.

The Attorney-General for Ireland on Tuesday had no difficulty in securing the adoption of certain new clauses, which were simply amendments in detail of the Irish Land measure. But a division of importance, as furnishing the majority in the House of Lords with obvious grounds for limiting the scope of the bill, took place on Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's motion to exempt from the operation of the seventh clause estates valued at £100 and upwards. Although Mr. Gladstone strenuously, and with much animation, protested against the amendment, it was only negated by the greatly diminished majority of 36—241 against 205—several Liberals voting on this occasion with the minority. On Wednesday, some time was occupied in the discussion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's proposal to disentitle absentee landlords from the power of increasing their rents—a proposition the Government, while admitting the evil, could not sanction.

The debate in the Upper House on the principal bill of the Session is expected to commence on Monday next, when it is to be hoped Earl Granville will have recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to reply with habitual dexterity to the carefully prepared philippics of the Marquis of Salisbury against a measure so repugnant to the principles of the Conservative Party. Their Lordships have this week kept their hands in with a much-needed bill to provide, as Lord Northbrook explained, for the better administration of the Patriotic Fund; and with Lord Norton's measure to consolidate the Industrial Schools Acts, which, Lord Dalhousie explained, the Government intended to deal with.

The Dover Town Council has accepted a tender for £15,980 for building a new assembly-room and municipal offices. The German Vice-Consulate at Deal has been abolished, and the business of the office transferred to Dover.

Sir R. Dacres, G.C.B., was on Wednesday installed as Constable of the Tower of London. His commission as Lord Lieutenant and Constable were duly read, Lord Kenmare, the Lord Chamberlain, being present, the troops presented arms, and the keys of the "palace, fortress, and prison" were then handed to him. The ceremony concluded with an inspection of the troops.

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The author, Mr. Gilbert Smith, may not thank us for our preference, but we are inclined to think that his satires on London life, done into natty heroic couplets, are among the most successful of his efforts; and he is one of the few of his generation who have the skill to write the couplets at all. Of the more sentimental pieces, "The sad Sea" is very charming in its cadences, which are subtly harmonious with the subject; if the thoughts are rather too vaguely melancholy, this is not a fault which will greatly offend. A word must be given to the beautiful printing and paper of this sumptuous volume, which is bound in white, with a sunflower design on the cover. "The Weekly Register," July 23, 1881.

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SKETCHES AT SANDOWN PARK RACES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## SANDOWN PARK RACES.

The favourite race-meeting on this pretty piece of ground near Esher took place on Thursday and Friday of last week. Our page of Sketches is not designed to represent any of the real business, in which the contests for the Great Kingston Plate (two-year-olds), for the Prince of Wales's Cup, the Welter Handicap (both with gentlemen riders), and the Victoria Cup and Gold Cup, were the principal events. The Great Kingston, on the Thursday, was won by Mr. Jackson's Isabeau, beating Lord Stamford's Incognita by one length. On the Friday, Mr. Greenwood's four-year-old Cavendish Square carried off the Welter Handicap in a fine race, followed close by The Reeve and Azalea, with only a head between the first three horses at the goal. The course was rather hard, for want of rain; but the weather was pleasant, bright and sunny and breezy; and a better attendance of company was never before seen in Sandown Park. Many of the betting men, as might be expected, came rather to make engagements for the Goodwood races of this week. Our Artist, in one of his Sketches, has depicted the unprepossessing physiognomy of a certain class, who cannot be kept out even from this aristocratic and fashionable resort. His Sketches also of some "Heads of the People," and that of a gentleman who has forgotten himself, as well as the world about him, amidst the emptied champagne-bottles, will attest the mixed quality of the assemblage of spectators upon this occasion. It is a relief and an honest pleasure to turn away from such figures, and to admire the sweet "faces," beneath such "hats" as are now in vogue, that ornament the lower right-hand corner of the same page. There is, no doubt, a fair opportunity to enjoy the morning discreetly in the society of those agreeable parties of "carriage folk," whose vehicles are seen drawn up above. The men upon the four-horse drag that is observed "going home," at the end of the day's racing, are probably either losers or winners of a few hundreds, and are not much to be envied in either case. But every one to his taste, at Sandown or Goodwood as elsewhere. It should be remembered, however, that several of the most eminently genial and accomplished English gentlemen of our time, who were accustomed to enjoy the sport of the turf with the keenest appreciation, would never make a bet. They were content to love and study the horse in his perfection, or to rear and own the noblest specimens of a racing breed, and send them to compete for honourable prizes, without the slightest wish for the ignoble gains of the Ring.

## THE ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS.

There are many Big Bens in the world, but one of the biggest is that Scottish Highland giant, who, "like a tall bully, lifts his head" above the shores of Lochail, Fort William, and Banavie, at the south end of the Caledonian Canal. He occupies a broad base, twenty-four miles in circumference, and rises to the height of 4400 ft. above the sea-level. The ascent can be made either from Banavie, a distance of eight miles, by way of Inverloch Castle, or from Glen Nevis up a gully which leads to a small loch half-way up. You can ride half way; the other half you can hardly walk, but you may climb or clamber, to the very top. The north front of the mountain presents two distinct terraces, the lower of which, being level, supports a tarn, or lake, at an elevation of 1700 ft.; above this seems to rise another mountain, of different structure; the granite masses being henceforth intermingled, or rather penetrated, with up-shooting rocks of black porphyry, the result of some igneous eruption, and covered with loose shattered fragments of stone, unrelieved by herbage of any kind. The north-east side of Ben Nevis presents a sheer precipice of 1500 ft.

The views from the summit, when once gained, are sublimely vast, extending over many of the Argyllshire and Inverness-shire mountain ranges. Tourists who love the athletic as well as the romantic and picturesque may try walking up if they like, and see if they really do like it. They can ride on ponies, as we have said, up to the "tarn" above mentioned, which is called Loch an-t-Suidhe. We will suppose ourselves and our readers to be up there just now, and whom do we meet? Our friend the Major, ever prompt and bland, attired in a complete suit of tartan checkered dittos, cap and gaiters included. He has grown a trifle more plump in the body, and more puffy in the face, than when we last saw him three years ago, upon his retirement from the active list. But the briskness of his gestures is still unabated, and it is with a more knowing look than ever, that he sticks the glass in his eye; not for an elegant nose like his were spectacles invented! The young lady beside him is Miss Florence, his niece, and her brother Walter, a Cantab undergraduate, is one of those behind. Their father being in India, and the Major having nothing better to do in August, he has arranged with their maternal parent, who is an invalid, to superintend this Highland tour. Walter's schoolfellow at Rugby three years ago, Charley Bond, with his sister, Miss Katie, an early friend of Miss Florence, have been permitted to join the party, coming on together from Carlisle to Glasgow, and thence by the steam-boat to Oban, with further wanderings in the West Highlands during the past week. And here they are, on a fine bright sunny morning, half-way up the height of Ben Nevis! They are escorted by a trusty local guide, Peter Cameron, of Lochiel, who carries a basket of provisions on his back as he walks after the party.

They are, we have observed, half-way up the mountain; but they have scarcely yet begun real stiff walking; and the rocky steep of the redoubtable "Ben" is still before them, high above them, a terrible ordeal for the heart and lungs, and for the muscles of the back and nether limbs! The first two or three hundred yards being nearly level ground, as shown by the attitude of the pedestrians in our Sketch No. 2, it is not at all surprising to hear one of them remark, "The ascent is much easier than I expected." But it is very soon after this, when their Highland guide, with a grim smile of contemptuous compassion, takes a turn to the right, obliquely striking upward to the sky-line of a shingly slope, that the Major, for one, is cruelly undeceived. "What?" says he, with perfect innocence; "I thought this was the top!" Far from it, my good Sir; you are only now beginning the true ascent of Ben Nevis.

An hour and a half, at least, of the severest continued exertion, without any grassy resting-place, amidst the slipping boulders, will put to the test both the veteran Major's marching prowess and the young lady's elastic step. They both suffer, but unequally, the exhausting effect of this merciless toil. It is the elderly gentleman who first confesses it, with a *Non sum qualis eram*: "Ah, my dear, I've seen my best climbing days—they were before you were born!" The Major is so candid and good-humoured, that nobody but himself would ever think of applying to him, and to his fair companion, in this situation, that couplet of Shakspeare's old song, with the variation of a word,

Crabbed Age and Youth  
Cannot climb together.

The dear old Major, the kind, jolly old uncle, is never crabbed, is he, Miss Florence? She would indignantly say "No," but she is breathless, with a hand pressed upon her beating heart. When she has a little recovered herself, the high-spirited girl sets off again, with her uncle's permission, to overtake her brother and the two junior friends, who are within sight a little way above. The Major follows, somewhat painfully, and inadvertently knocks his left shin against a jutting piece of rock. It hurts him for the moment, and he might be overheard, if any person were near, using some words of a kind of language not often uttered in polite European society. It is, of course, "a little Hindostanee," picked up in the Indian barrack-room when he was a subaltern, and nobody on Ben Nevis can be much the worse for it.

There is a well, or rather a spring, at the top of the gully, whose waters flow down into Glen Nevis. The remainder of the ascent is much less steep, and the loose shingle, which affords such a bad foot-hold, henceforth gives place to huge lumps of stone, over which one has to clamber. Deep clefts and precipitous walls of rock appear to the left hand; to the right is the swelling moorland. The whole party sit down at the well-side, and drink from the silver cup that belongs to a pocket-flask of whisky, each two or three gills of delicious spring water, fortified with a due admixture of the wholesome alcoholic spirit. "The Dew off Ben Nevis," it is called, and there is a notable manufacture at the Banavie Distillery; neither Miss Florence nor Miss Katie will refuse a sip to-day.

They loiter awhile at the well, being told that it is but an hour's easy walk thence to the final summit. The walk is not, indeed, so steep as that which has been performed; yet cannot, from its excessive ruggedness, be said to be very easy, and some caution is needful here, to save oneself from the spraining of an ankle. But the summit of Ben Nevis is gained at last; a huge cairn or pile of stones, neatly and skilfully built, with a flag-staff at its top, marks the highest elevation in the British Islands. The Major and Peter Cameron, with the whisky-flask and their tobacco-pipes, somehow find themselves seated aloft together, and discoursing of Highland lore; while two youthful couples, somebody's brother with somebody else's sister, and somebody's sister with somebody else's brother, wander gently around that stony place, and perhaps talk with each other more confidentially than they could ever have done at a lower level, in the past days of their mutual acquaintance. We perceive that the hamper of eatables was emptied an hour ago, so the young people have nothing else to do, when they have sufficiently admired the surrounding prospect.

They have to come down, of course, before it gets too late in the afternoon. The Major shows the way, in Sketches 9 and 10, and he does come down, and no mistake about it, but in a way that his companions have no wish to imitate. He is still down, in the next Illustration, where they refresh him, almost fainting from his fall, with the last drop in the flask. Being now lame, this poor gentleman is obliged to lean upon the arm of Peter Cameron in the walk home. It is to be feared, from the scenes at the hotel that evening and the next morning, that our friend the Major has got more seriously hurt than he cares to own. He is too kind, with all his occasional levity and rashness, to spoil the enjoyment of young companions by talking of his own affliction. But he will be glad to find himself once more in his comfortable lodgings at Bayswater, and to send for his accustomed medical adviser.

## "PICTURESQUE AMERICA."

One of the most attractive of the illustrated works of topography published in a series of monthly parts by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., is devoted to the grand natural scenery of the Western Continent. The first four parts of *Picturesque America*, which have already been issued, contain very fine steel plates and wood engravings, from drawings by Mr. H. Penn, Mr. R. Swain Gifford, and Mr. Granville Perkins, of views in different regions of the United States. From the Atlantic coast of Maine, and from the St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers of Florida, they pass to the Columbia river of Oregon, towards the Pacific shore; again, to the State of Tennessee, where Look-out Mountain commands a vast prospect, over Georgia and North Carolina one way, and the other way over Alabama, with the river below, on one side, flowing past Chattanooga; in the next chapter, to the city of Richmond, with its stirring associations of recent history, to that singular freak of nature, the rock bridge of Virginia, and the remarkable Gap on the Delaware river. These subjects are not only represented by the pencils of Mr. Penn and other artists, and by the burins or chisels of the engravers, with very successful effect; but they are described, upon each occasion, in a few pages of original commentary, which will be found worth reading. We have selected, by permission of the publishers, two Engravings from forthcoming parts of "Picturesque America." One of them is a view of the famous "Cave of the Winds," on the American or United States' side of the Falls of Niagara, where you may walk 50 ft. or 60 ft. along a narrow ledge of rock, shut in by a sheet of down-rushing water, on the left hand, and with an overhanging mass of dark limestone rock, variegated with shining white spar, to the right hand. "The violent currents of wind, caused by the agitation of the air from the falling waters, fill the ear with a ceaseless roar, in which there is nothing harsh, discordant, or inharmonious; but the sound is in harmony with the scene, and expressive of an overawing majesty." It is only the entrance to this sublime retreat that is shown in the Engraving. The other view reproduced in our Journal from Messrs. Cassell's publication is that of a noted peak in Northern California. "After leaving behind Lower Klamath Lake, in a couple of days one sees, rising in the blue air, the singular form of Pilot Knob, an elevation of the Siskiyou mountains, which, becoming a landmark of emigrants journeying to Oregon, has obtained this name. It is a great mass of black volcanic substance, which rises perpendicularly from the mountain crest. The Siskiyou range has here an elevation of 2500 ft., and the Knob is about 500 ft. higher. But its singularity has led to great exaggeration; and many travellers have spoken of it as 1800 ft. high, and of the Siskiyou mountains as next to Shasta in importance. This is simply ridiculous." The Illustration of Pilot Knob was drawn by Mr. R. Swain Gifford, and engraved by Mr. Henry Linton. We understand that the steel plates and wood-engravings of "Picturesque America" have cost, for drawing and engraving alone, more than £20,000. The copyright for Great Britain having been purchased by Messrs. Cassell, the whole work is to be issued in forty-eight monthly parts, at half a crown. It will be a worthy companion to their "Picturesque Europe," which has been so generally admired.

The retirements and promotions in the Army consequent on the new Army scheme were given in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Twenty-seven Generals, twelve Lieutenant-Generals, and twenty-five Major-Generals will be placed on the retired list; and twenty-nine Generals, sixty Lieutenant-Generals, and thirty Major-Generals will be removed from the active list, having been unemployed in the last five years.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty has had complete repose since her arrival at Osborne, where she is visited every day by the members of the Royal family now in the Isle of Wight, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their daughters, Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, being still located at Norris Castle, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, at Osborne Cottage. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport; the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh being present. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, attended by Countess Kalkreuth and Count Eulenburg, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen was represented at the funeral of the Dean of Westminster by Lord Thurlow, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and General Sir Francis Seymour. Those members of the Royal family who were not present at the funeral had their representatives also. Wreaths of flowers were sent by the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Prince Leopold. Her Majesty's was a china wreath of Parisian workmanship, with a card attached, bearing the words, "With sincere affection and high esteem.—From the Queen, Victoria R."

Miss Victoria Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. Evan Baillie and Lady Frances Baillie, niece to the late Lady Augusta Stanley, and goddaughter to the Duchess of Kent, has been appointed by the Queen an extra Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.

The King of the Hawaiian Islands is created by her Majesty a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who has been ill for some time past, died on Tuesday, of inflammation of the lungs, at Vienna.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales wound up the season by a dance at Marlborough House yesterday week, for which a large number of invitations were issued. The King of the Sandwich Islands, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawell von Rammingen, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the guests. The Hungarian band was in attendance. Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Saturday. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their daughters, went to the Volunteer camp at Wimbledon, where the Princess presented the prizes to the successful competitors of the National Rifle Association. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited Earl Brownlow (President of the National Rifle Association) and Countess Brownlow. On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess went by train to Windsor, whence they proceeded to the Hatch, near Surley, returning to town in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Monday morning to congratulate her on the eighty-fourth anniversary of her birthday. The Prince paid a visit to the Duke of Madrid (Don Carlos) at Brown's Hotel. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince attended the funeral of Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey, the Princess being represented by Lord Colville of Culross. Their Royal Highnesses left town in the afternoon for Goodwood on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the race week. Before leaving London their Royal Highnesses dined with Sir John and Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn at their residence in Hereford-gardens.

The Prince has sold his yacht *Formosa* to Mr. Bisschoffsheim.

His Royal Highness will visit Liverpool on Sept. 6, on the occasion of the opening of the New North Docks. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, will take part in the ceremony.

The Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

A ball was given at Sidney by the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, in honour of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales. The Detached Squadron, with the Royal Princes on board, left for Auckland last Saturday.

The Crown Prince of Germany visited Portsmouth Dockyard yesterday week, and inspected the *Indefatigable*. After lunching with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Crown Prince returned to the Isle of Wight, crossing in the *Alberta*.

The Reserve Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, and having Prince Henry of Prussia on board, arrived in Leith Roads on Monday from Kiel. The Garth Castle, with Sir Donald Currie, the Leith Dock Commissioners, and several members of Parliament on board, went down the Firth to meet the fleet, and accompanied them back to the anchorage above Inchkeith. Soon afterwards the Duke of Edinburgh received Sir Donald Currie and a number of his guests on board the flag-ship. Sir Donald Currie entertained the Duke at dinner on board the Garth Castle. His Royal Highness formally opened the new dock on Tuesday, naming it the "Edinburgh Dock." Afterwards the Duke was entertained at luncheon in one of the dock sheds, about 600 guests being present. His Royal Highness subsequently drove to Edinburgh and received an address from the Edinburgh Town Council. After which he returned to Leith and rejoined the fleet in the roads.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Bath on the 20th inst. for the purpose of distributing the prizes at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Lansdown. They were received by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address, and the Mayoress presented to the Princess an album containing photographic views of Bath. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drank from the loving-cup presented to the Corporation by Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. They afterwards proceeded to Lansdown, and after distributing the prizes returned to town.

Princess Louise of Lorne was present at the meeting for "Smoke Abatement" held at Grosvenor House on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, made his annual inspection of Household troops at Wormwood-scrubbs at eight o'clock on Monday morning. His Royal Highness afterwards went to Woolwich, and presented the Queen's commissions to the cadets of the Royal Military Academy who have passed successfully the periodical examination for officers in the scientific corps—the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace from Germany on Sunday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover paid a visit to the Home for Little Boys near Farningham last Saturday, and distributed the prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the last general examination. The Princess and Baron Pawell von Rammingen dined on Tuesday with Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett at Holly Lodge.

King Kalakaua left London on Sunday for Brussels,



having in the afternoon called at Marlborough House, to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the 20th inst., Lord Sandhurst was married to Lady Victoria Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and half-sister of the Lord President of the Council. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Margaret Mansfield, sister of the bridegroom; Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis, Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore, Hon. Katherine Cavendish, Miss Biddulph, and Miss Mary Grey. Each wore a gold bracelet with the bride and bridegroom's monogram in diamonds, the gift of Lord Sandhurst. The bride, who was given away by Earl Spencer, was attired in white satin, trimmed with garniture of orange-blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Frederick Ponsonby, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, assisted by the Rev. T. S. Hichens, Vicar of Guilsborough, Northampton. The wedding party reassembled at Spencer House, St. James's, for refreshments. Lord and Lady Sandhurst took their departure for Berkhamstead House. The wedding presents were about 400. Her Majesty sent the bride an Indian shawl and a gold enamelled diamond pendant, with the Queen's miniature in the centre, with large pearl drop. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck also sent gifts.

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on the 21st inst., Lord Colin Campbell, M.P. for Argyllshire, fifth son of the Duke of Argyll, was married to Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Blood, youngest daughter of Mr. Edmond Maghlin Blood, of Brickhill, county Clare. Princess Louise of Lorne was present. The Marquis of Stafford was best man. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Mary and Constance Campbell, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Zarita Shaw, Miss Violet Fitz Wygram, Miss Violet Miles, and Miss Everilda Creyke. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white *crêpe de chine*, the bodice and train being of satin brocade trimmed with old Brussels lace, and from a small wreath of natural orange-flowers and myrtle flowed a large tulle veil. Her jewels comprised a necklace, pendant, and bracelets of diamonds, diamond solitaire earrings, and diamond cat's-eye and opal brooch. The bridesmaids' costumes—after Sir Joshua Reynolds—were composed of pale blue *voile de vierge* over skirts of white lace, large fichus of Indian muslin, and caps trimmed with pale blue ribbon. Each also wore "a merry-thought" brooch, with the initials "G. C.," the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of choice flowers. The service was choral. The officiating clergy were the Rev. W. J. Loftie, the Rev. Fellow Arthur, the Rev. Henry White, and the Bishop of Kentucky. Major and Mrs. Bolton received the wedding party at breakfast at their residence in Beaufort-gardens, after which Lord Colin and his bride started for the Continent. Lady Colin's costume of *voyage* was of dark sapphire blue brocade, with blue bonnet trimmed with dark blue cornflowers and deep red roses.

On the same day, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Captain W. Hill James, 38th Regiment, was married to Miss Frances Catherine Arkwright, third daughter of the late Mr. John Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire. The bridesmaids were Miss Seudamore Stanhope, Miss Maud Bosanquet, the Misses Violet, Cecily, Geraldine, Evelyn, and Lilian Arkwright (nieces of the bride), and Miss Violet Cayley. The bridegroom was attended by Captain W. T. Deverell, 31st Regiment, as his best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace flounces and small bouquets of orange-blossoms, and a Honiton lace veil over a wreath of orange-blossoms, diamond ornaments and gold chain, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of white Surat silk and white lace hats, trimmed with coral pink roses. Each also wore a gold and pearl arrow brooch or a gold and pearl locket, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, Bart., Hon. Canon of Christchurch, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edwyn Arkwright, the bride's brother. The service was choral.

On Monday, at St. Saviour's, Chelsea, the Hon. George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Lord Harlech, was married to the Lady Margaret Ethel Gordon, fourth daughter of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, and sister of the present peer. The Hon. Henry Ormsby-Gore acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Elena and Lady Etheldreda Gordon (her sisters), the Hon. Emily Ormsby-Gore (sister of the bridegroom), Lady Sybil Lowther, the Hon. Alice Willoughby, and Miss Beatrice Gordon. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with point de gaze, and a wreath of orange-blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids were dressed alike, and each wore a gold brooch set with pearls in the form of a spinning-wheel (the bride's name being Margaret), with monogram in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The Rev. G. W. Weldon, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, performed the nuptial rite. The newly-married couple left for Pantton Hall, the seat of Mr. and Lady Mary Turner, in Lincolnshire, for their honeymoon. The wedding presents included gifts from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold.

The marriage of the Rev. H. H. Montgomery with Miss Maud Farrar was solemnised in Westminster Abbey on Thursday. It was entirely private, owing to the death of Dean Stanley, who was to have married them.

The marriage of Captain B. Lee Guinness, late Royal Horse Guards, second son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and brother of Lord Ardilaun, with the Lady Henrietta St. Lawrence, sister of the present Earl of Howth, will take place at Howth Castle, the bride's family seat in county Dublin, in the course of the last week in August; that of the Hon. Arthur Saumarez, son of Lord de Saumarez, with Miss M'Garel-Hogg, only daughter of Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. Lady M'Garel-Hogg, is fixed to take place next Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square; that of Mr. R. W. Kennard, eldest son of Mr. Howard J. Kennard, with Miss Nicholl Byass, only daughter of Mr. R. Nicholl Byass, of Daylesford House, Worcestershire, takes place next Tuesday at St. John's Church, Paddington; and that of Captain Lord Charles Pratt, 52nd Light Infantry, third son of the second Marquis Camden, and Miss Florence Stevenson will take place in the first week of October.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Evelyn Trefusis, sister of Lord Clinton, and the Hon. Edward Douglas, brother of the Earl of Morton.

A banquet will be given on the 2nd of next month by members of the Pharmaceutical Society to the visitors to the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The Exning House Estate, near Newmarket, comprising a mansion and 2538 acres of fine land, part of which bounds Newmarket-heath, was sold by auction at the mart yesterday, by Messrs. Henry Stanley and Co., to the members of the Jockey Club for £190,000.

#### COLLEGES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PRIZE DAYS.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, took place yesterday week, the prizes being distributed by the Secretary of State for India. Lord Hartington dwelt on the connection between that institution and India. Although students might not in the future have appointments in the Public Works Department of India, there was no reason why they should not have an equally useful career in connection with public works carried on by private enterprise. He believed India in the worst famine years produced enough food to support the whole population. It only needed sufficient facilities to transport food from the places where it was superabundant to those where it was deficient.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in distributing prizes at Leys Wesleyan Schools, Cambridge, on the 21st inst., said that, although not a Nonconformist, he had great sympathy with the movement, because it had religious teaching for its basis, without which no education was valuable. He attributed success in life to a sound education.

Last Saturday was Prize Day at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. A large company assembled. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Smith, M.P., the prizes were distributed by Colonel Makins, M.P., whose brothers had been educated at the school. The Rev. W. Almack, Head Master, called attention to the excellent reports of the examiners.

A large and brilliant company assembled on Monday at Marlborough College. The Head Master said the Council had recently presented a report to the life governors of the school, showing that whereas in 1854 the College was burdened with a debt of over forty thousand pounds, they had since then not only cleared off the liabilities, but had purchased the freehold for thirty-one thousand five hundred pounds, and expended no less than twenty-eight thousand pounds in new works; while, at the same time, they had been able greatly to increase the number and improve the position of the assistant masters; further, they had augmented the number of incentives to diligence in the shape of scholarships and prizes. Since last prize day scholars of that school had greatly distinguished themselves; they had gained two fellowships and a considerable number of scholarships and exhibitions. Of the nine who were candidates in the examinations for honours at Oxford five took first honours, three second honours, and one a third. Mr. Merry, one of the examiners, gave a most encouraging report. The prizes were then distributed.

On Monday the Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P., her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, presided at the annual speech day at the Reading School. The gathering was a large and fashionable one.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Mundella on Monday to urge the necessity of improving the administration of the funds left by Alleyne, the actor, for the benefit of the poor. Mr. Mundella thought the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners in connection with Dulwich College a vast improvement on previous schemes, but promised to consider the representations of the deputation.

At the distribution of prizes at Clifton College, which took place on Tuesday, the Head Master read the list of honours obtained by the school during the past year. Boys now in the school have won a Balliol Scholarship and two Balliol Exhibitions; one Scholarship and one Exhibition at Corpus, Oxford; two at Trinity, Oxford; one at New College, Oxford; one at Christ's College, Cambridge; three were successful in the India Civil Service Examination just completed, holding the second, sixth, and twelfth places.

The Stationers' Company held a court at their hall on Tuesday to receive the clerk's report upon the school, to distribute the prizes gained during the past year, and to hear songs and recitations from the successful scholars.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Tuesday distributed the prizes on the occasion of Speech Day at Cranbrook Grammar School, and in the course of his address dwelt on the advantages of the association of national games in our schools with intellectual studies.

St. Anne's Day (Tuesday) was selected for the dedication of the chapel attached to the College of St. Anne, Abbots Bromley, near Lugeley. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated at the dedication service, and Archdeacon Denison preached the opening sermon. In the afternoon a luncheon was held, and the prizes were subsequently distributed to the successful students. The institution has only recently been established, and is an offshoot of St. Nicholas College, Lancing, the object being to provide a superior education for girls combined with training on Church principles.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual public examination and distribution of prizes took place at the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, situated in the Greenhill-road, Hampstead. The Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., presided. The training imparted at this institution is such as to make the children good housewives or domestic servants, and rewards are given to those who remain in one situation for one year or upwards. Tuesday's examination was confined to Scripture knowledge, and at the close of the prize distribution the meeting was addressed by the chairman and the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A. An inspection of the work of the girls was then made.

The prizes and certificates in connection with the College of Preceptors were distributed on Tuesday—Mr. E. L. Stanley, M.P., in the chair.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes at the Mary Datchelor Girls' School on Wednesday.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Wednesday.

Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the speeches and distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Mary-lebone and all Saints' Grammar School.

Lord Northbrook presided at "Speech-day" of the Winchester Modern School on Wednesday.

Mr. L. Courtney, M.P., distributed the prizes of the Philological School on Thursday.

The distribution of prizes on board the Worcester, off Greenhithe, takes place to-day (Saturday), when the gold medal granted by her Majesty and other prizes will be distributed to the cadets by Mr. J. Sutherland, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Special gifts from her Majesty and the Admiralty will be announced.

At Dulwich College the speeches and distribution of prizes will be given in the great hall this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Earl of Kimberley distributes the prizes at the University College School, Gower-street, next Wednesday.

Commissions were presented to the successful cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on Monday by the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness remarked that though the general conduct of the cadets had been reported as satisfactory, there had been irregularities which had incurred this displeasure.

#### CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

A Parliamentary paper gives a list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1881, and charged upon the Civil List. The total grants amount to £1200, as follows:—

Mrs. Pauline Mary Hawker, £80, in recognition of the position of her late husband, the Rev. Mr. Hawker, as a poet.

Elizabeth Charlotte, Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, and her three unmarried daughters, the Hon. Louisa Charlotte Canning, the Hon. Catherine Jane Canning, and the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Canning, with the benefit of survivorship, £500, in consideration of the long and most distinguished public service of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Mrs. Laura Armstrong, £80, in consideration of the military services of her late husband, Lieutenant-General James Wells Armstrong, C.B.

Mrs. Sophia Lucy Jane Clifford, £80, in recognition of the eminent mathematical attainments of her late husband, Professor Clifford.

Madame Fanny Keats de Llanos, £80, in consideration of the eminence of her brother, John Keats, as a poet.

Mary, Lady Duffus Hardy, £55, in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted in 1879, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

Mrs. Maria Rodgers, £75, in consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. John Rodgers, in the cause of public elementary education.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, £200, in recognition of his eminence as a naturalist.

Dr. Leonard Schmitz, £50, in recognition of his services to classical education and literature.

#### ART NOTES.

The Princess of Wales has become an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

The late Dean Stanley sat to Mr. Belt for a bust, which is pronounced to be a characteristic likeness.

Mr. Poynter, R.A., has resigned his office of Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington.

We are requested to state that the directors of the Grosvenor Gallery have decided to keep the exhibition open on Bank Holiday, and that the admission on that day will be half price.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week at the opening of a Free Art Gallery in connection with the South London Free Library and Working Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane. It is intended to open the gallery on Sundays, and of this resolution his Lordship expressed his disapproval.

The *Yorkshire Post* states that "Landscape painters and others to whom the many beauties of Wensleydale in Yorkshire are familiar will rejoice to know that the scheme for carrying a railway bridge and embankment sixty-eight feet high right over the High Force or waterfall, at Aysgarth, has been unsuccessful. The Skipton and Kettlewell Railway extension to Aysgarth Bill has been rejected in the House of Lords, and the thanks of all lovers of natural beauty throughout the land are due to the Earl of Wharfedale for his protest against the desecration of a spot so widely known for its rare and romantic beauty as Aysgarth Force; a spot yearly visited by hundreds, and which thousands who have never seen the cataracts of the Yore know well from Turner's beautiful drawings. The defeat of the project is mainly due to the persistent opposition in both Houses of Parliament of Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Bear Park, on whose estate the far-famed waterfall known as the High Force is situated."

#### CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.

The Registrar-General for Scotland has sent in to the Home Secretary an interim report on the returns of the Census taken last April. The population of all Scotland, including the seamen belonging to the Mercantile Shipping in Scottish ports or on Scottish waters, amounted last April to 3,734,441 persons, of whom 1,797,592 were males, and 1,936,849 females. Comparison with the Census numbers of 1871 shows an increase of 194,449 males, and 179,974 females, or a total increase of 374,423 persons in ten years. The population of Scotland has grown more in the last ten years than in any decennial period since 1821-31. Glasgow has increased from 491,846 in 1871 to 511,532 in 1881; Edinburgh from 197,593 to 228,190; Dundee from 120,724 to 142,454; Aberdeen from 88,181 to 105,054; Greenock from 50,794 to 68,897; Leith from 46,434 to 61,168; and Paisley from 48,257 to 55,642.

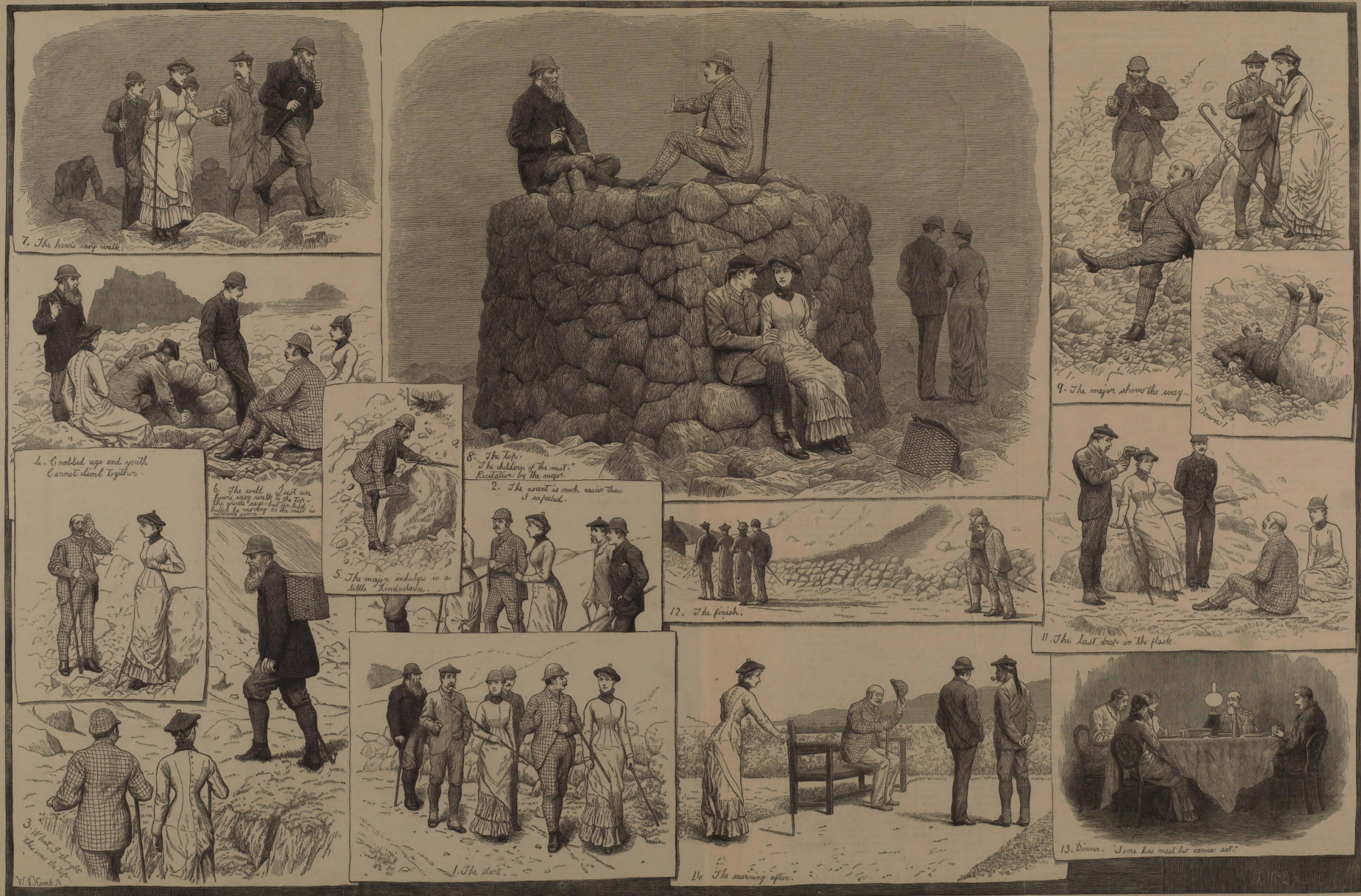
Captain Randle Jackson, of the Priory, St. Andrew's, is captain elect of the Royal Ancient Golf Club, in room of the Earl of Glasgow, who vacates the office at the approaching autumn meeting of the Club in September.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on the 21st inst., twenty boys and girls who had been elected to scholarships were presented to the members and were complimented upon their success. The half-yearly account of receipts and expenditure was submitted. A report on the recent Scriptural examination gave rise to a discussion on religious education. A seventh inspector of schools was appointed.

The annual business meeting of the members of the Social Science Association was held on the 21st inst. at the rooms of the association, Adam-street, Lord Denman presiding. A long report from the Council detailing the work of the different departments was submitted and ordered to be received. Lord O'Hagan was elected president of the association for the ensuing year; and the retiring president, Lord Reay, was elected a permanent vice-president. The nominations of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D., and of Lord Powerscourt as presidents of the Jurisprudence and Arts Departments were confirmed. Mr. Hastings, M.P., was re-elected President of the Council, and other officials and the standing committees of the association were appointed. The Congress will be held at Dublin, from Monday, Oct. 3, to Saturday Oct. 8; and the Board of Trinity College have granted the use of their buildings for the purposes of the meeting.

The following (placed in their order of merit) are declared to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, their selection being conditional on their passing a medical examination:—Michael William Fenton, Thomas Corby Wilson, George Forrest Greenlaw Forbes, William Hey Cobb, Hugh Cecil Cookson, Edgar George Fraser-Luckie, John Mitchell Holms, John Stratheden Campbell, William Reginald Partridge, Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, William Teunon, Arthur Lucas, James Henry Monahan, Herbert William Cameron Canduff, Archer Trevor Ambrose Shaw, John Lumgair Herald, Walter Maude, Herbert Alfred Hughes, Arthur William Rees Cadell, Percy Comyn Lyon, Walter Charles Rand, Allen Charles Frederick Evans, John Day Stokes Fitz-Maurice, Reginald Arthur Gamble, Leslie Creery Miller, Cyril George Dodgson, William Harvey, Gerald Edward Lyon Campbell, Edgar Alfred Elwin, Bertram Blakiston Cubitt, Norman Goodford Cholmeley.





THE TOURIST SEASON IN SCOTLAND: THE ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS.

SEE PAGE 110.



## OBITUARY.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF KERRY.

The Most Rev. Daniel McCarthy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, died on the 23rd inst. He was born at Tullo, in the parish of Kenmare, November, 1822; received his early education at Killarney, and was admitted to the rhetorical class at Maynooth College in his sixteenth year. So distinguished was his scholastic course that at the close of his studies, in 1845, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric, and in 1854 was promoted to the Chair of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in the College. In 1872 he became Vice-President during the long illness of Monsignor Russell, and in 1878 he succeeded Dr. Moriarty in the see of Kerry, his consecration taking place on Aug. 25 in that year. Dr. McCarthy rendered good service to Irish antiquarian literature. His collections on Irish Church History and other kindred volumes edited by him are full of historical materials.

## MR. WORLEDGE.

Mr. John Worledge, M.A., J.P., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, formerly Judge of County Courts, Circuit No. 33, died on the 19th inst. at Brooklyn, Ipswich, aged seventy-two. He was son of Mr. John Worledge, of Chevington, Suffolk, and was educated at Felsted Grammar School, Essex, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1831 as fourth Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1838 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in 1856 was appointed Judge of County Courts, Suffolk, and in 1871 Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich. He married, in 1843, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Wastell, of Risby, Suffolk, which lady died in 1863.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Dr. Watson, minister of St. Mary's, Dundee, last year Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, aged sixty.

The Rev. Edward Charles Harington, Canon and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was the author of several important works, mostly of an historical and antiquarian character.

Lord Henry Fitzroy Francis Somerset, on the 23rd inst., at Badminton. He was born Feb. 9, 1855, the youngest son of Henry Charles Fitzroy, present Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by Georgiana Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter of Richard, late Earl Howe, G.C.H.

Margaret Murchison, Lady Bouchier, wife of Major-General Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B., on the 13th inst., at Bramfield Lodge, St. Margaret's, Twickenham. She was daughter of the late Colonel Bartleman, and was married to Sir George Bouchier, as his second wife, in 1872.

The Rev. Richard Greswell, F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, on the 22nd inst., at his house in Oxford. He took his degree in the year 1822, obtaining double first-class honours. Mr. Greswell was at one time well known among Oxford graduates as chairman of Mr. Gladstone's election committees.

Canon Ridgway, B.D., Lincoln College, Oxford, recently, in Switzerland. He was successively Curate at St. Paul's, Oxford, and at Kirkham, Lancashire; became, in 1855, Vice-Principal of the North London School, and afterwards Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Culham. He was author of "Westminster Abbey, its History, Pageants, and Royal Memorials," besides other works.

Major Herbert Buchanan, of Arden, Stirlingshire, at Bridge of Allan, on the 7th inst. He was a Major in the Oxfordshire Militia, and formerly a Captain in the Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Stirling and Dumfries. In 1856 he married Jane Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. John Scott, of Greenock, by whom he has left a family.

The Rev. Basil Beridge, Canon of Lincoln, and formerly than fifty years Rector of Algharkirk, at Coombe Bury, Kingston-on-Thames, on the 21st inst., aged eighty-four. He was son of the Rev. Basil Bury Beridge, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Tanfield, of Carthorpe, Yorkshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was twice married—first, to Bettina Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Chaplin; and, secondly, to Judith, daughter of Mr. Pulteney, of Northwood, Hants.

Mr. Charles Lawrence, of the Querns, Cirencester, in his eighty-eighth year. For more than half a century Mr. Lawrence had held a prominent place among scientific agriculturists. Mr. Lawrence owned during a long series of years a farm adjoining that of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. On this farm he conducted a large number of valuable experiments, which led to the introduction into general use of many new improvements in agricultural machinery.

Mr. John Hawkesworth, of 31, Trebovir-road, formerly of Forest, Queen's County, on the 17th inst., suddenly, in his eightieth year. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He married, first, 1827, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Arthur Magan, of Clonearl, King's County; and secondly, 1834, Florentina, daughter of Mr. John Walmsley, of The Hall of Ince, and leaves issue. He represented a highly respectable family, which claimed descent from the old Yorkshire house of Hawkesworth, of Hawkesworth.

Lord Joceline William Percy, formerly M.P. for Launceston, on the 25th inst., at Pembroke Lodge, Sunning Hill, Berkshire. He was the younger surviving son of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland, and brother of the present Duke. He was born in July, 1811, and was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was senior optime in 1833. From July, 1852, down to April, 1859, he sat as M.P. for Launceston in the Conservative interest. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and married, in 1848, Margaret, only daughter of the late Sir David Davidson, of Cantray, N.B., and widow of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant.

An open-air demonstration, convened by the Central Executive of the Land League, was held in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Sunday. The weather, which was stormy, greatly interfered with the success of the gathering. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who presided, said they regarded the Land Bill with only a lazy interest, such as might be displayed in watching a spider climbing a wall.

A number of infernal machines, each containing about three pounds of dynamite and some clockwork calculated to run for about six hours, have been discovered at Liverpool in some barrels of cement sent from America. The barrels came in two vessels, the Malta and the Bavaria. The Custom House authorities had had an intimation that some explosives of a dangerous kind were being imported, and a strict search was made amongst all goods arriving in Liverpool. Attention was drawn to the barrels in question by the curious nature of the consignment, it being most unusual to send cement to Liverpool. The dynamite has been destroyed, and the matter is at present under the investigation of the Home Office.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SIMPSON (Devon).—Please inform us whether you desire your problem to be published pseudonymously or otherwise.

J C (Mayo).—The only "mistake" about problem No. 1950 or its solution is of your own making. The solution appeared in our number for July 23, not in that for the 16th, as stated in your letter.

J T (Wanderer's Club).—Your note shall be answered through the post.

W B (Stratford).—Thanks for the problem.

Va (U.S.).—We shall have pleasure in publishing your friend's problem if it survive examination.

G C H (Lee).—Thanks; the little book shall have early attention.

D W K (Victoria-street).—There was a magazine called the Chess Palladium, published in New York, but I have never seen a copy of it. Write to the editor of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, 5, Union-square, New York. During his visit to London in 1859, Morphy played, simultaneously, but not sans voir, against Messrs. Barnes, Bird, Boden, De Riviere, and Lowenthal. He won against Messrs. Bird and De Riviere, lost to Mr. Barnes, and drew with Mr. Boden and Herr Lowenthal.

J C (Glasgow).—Your contributions are very welcome.

AN OLD HAND.—The solutions are withheld three weeks, to suit the convenience of solvers resident abroad.

ELMIRA TELEGRAM.—Thanks for your paper. We should be glad to receive a copy occasionally.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1943 received from W. Pocock (Cape Town); of Nos. 1943, 1944, and 1945 from T. M. Manickum (Secunderabad); of No. 1945 from S. Krishnasani Aiyar (Government High School, Madras); and of Nos. 1946, 1947, 1948, and the Hermit's Problem from Va (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1950 received from Espanol, Pierce Jones, Alpha, G. A. (Boulevard), Shadforth, Fire Plug, R. N., and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1951 received from A. C. (Staines), Emile Frau, Espanol, D. W. (Guernsey), Pierce Jones, and J. Glossop (Manchester).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1952 received from J. W. W. Aiken (Portsmouth), A. C. (Staines), John Tucker, Smutch, Vere V. King, G. A. Ballingall, C. W. Milson, S. Lowndes, S. Farrant, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, R. Gray, B. R. Wood, C. Oswald, James Dobson, E. Loudon, H. H. (Oxford), Norman Rumbelow, Joseph Alsworth, W. Hinkler, L. Greenaway, J. A. Leis Schamke, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, N. S. Harris, A. Karberg (Hamburg), Jupiter Junior, C. Daragh, R. J. Vines, B. T. Weddell, F. G. Parsloe, Aaron Harper, Pierce Jones, Dr. F. St. Plevna, Alpha, J. Glossop (Manchester), T. Greenbank, W. J. Rudman, F. Ferris, H. K. Awdry, G. A. (Boulevard), Shadforth, R. H. Brooks, Theodor Willink, J. Conway, Fire Plug, D. W. Kell, E. Elsbury, Emile Frau, F. Johnston, Howard, C. Edmundson, Clara Streeter, L. Lyons, Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), H. Blacklock, E. Casella (Paris), A. M. Colborne, J. G. Anstee, Elsie, C. S. Cox, G. L. Mayne, D. Templeton, M. O'Halloran, and L. Falcon (Antwerp).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1951.

## WHITE.

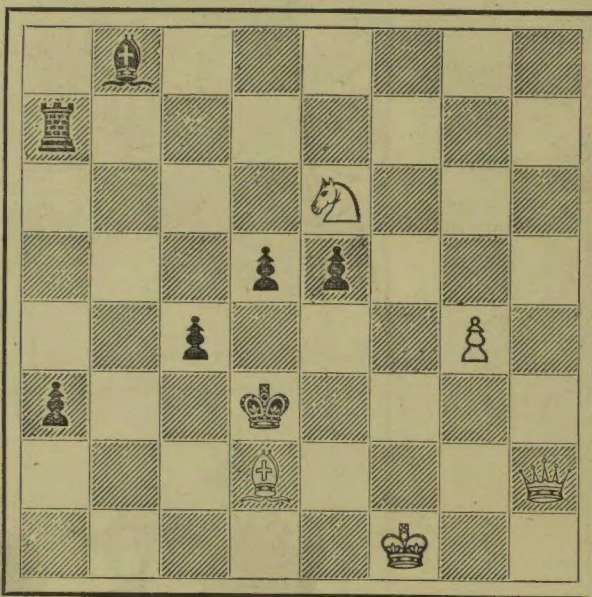
1. R to Q 4th
2. Q to B 3rd (ch)
3. B to B 6th. Mate.

\* If Black play 1. B to Kt 6th (ch), White continues with 2. Kt takes B; if 1. P takes B, then 2. B to B 6th (ch); and if 1. P takes P, then Q to K R 4th (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

## PROBLEM No. 1954.

By C. W. (Sunbury).

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

An off-hand Skirmish, which occurred recently between our veteran Correspondent, "DELTA," and Mr. JAMES, a young player of promise. (Music Gambit.)

## WHITE.

1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to B 4th
5. Castles
6. Q takes P
7. P to K 5th
8. K to R sq

A novelty, we believe, but one that appears to us to lead to some loss of time if properly opposed.

## BLACK.

1. P to K 4th
2. P takes P
3. P to K Kt 4th
4. P to Kt 5th
5. P takes Kt
6. Q to B 3rd
7. Q takes P

9. P to Q 4th

## WHITE.

This, which is the correct reply to 8. P to Q 3rd, now savours of routine. We should have preferred 8. Kt to K 2nd, in order to prevent White gaining time by checking with the Rook, when his Bishop becomes en prise.

## BLACK.

9. P to Q 4th

## WHITE.

10. R to K sq (ch) Kt to K 2nd

## BLACK.

11. R to K 4th Q to Q 3rd

No defence of the advanced Pawn, and effectually shutting up his pieces on the Queen's side. 11. Q to B 4th is preferable.

12. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

Giving away the Queen's Rook!

13. Kt to Kt 5th Q to Kt 3rd

13. Q to B 3rd would have been better.

14. Kt takes P (ch) K to Q sq

15. Kt takes R P to Q Kt 4th

16. B to Q 3rd Kt to B 4th

Weak enough, but we see no resource for Black in this position.

17. Q B takes P B takes B

18. Q takes B Q Kt to K 2nd

White mates in two moves.

The *Elmira Telegram* announces a two-move problem tourney open to competitors of all nations. Each competitor may contribute as many problems as he pleases, and they are required to be addressed to E. E. Burlingame, *Telegram* office, Elmira, New York, on or before Feb. 1, 1882.

There are innumerable prizes provided for the successful competitors, ranging from five dollars for the best problem to a "leather medal" for the worst.

The match between Messrs. De Riviere and Clerc, at the Café de la Régence, Paris, has been interrupted by the indisposition of the latter, caused by the excessive heat.

Notwithstanding the heat in London, the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort is progressing rapidly to a conclusion. The score now stands—Blackburne, 2; Zukertort, 6; drawn games, 4. As Herr Zukertort has now only to score one game to win the match, it may possibly be finished before this note is published.

## THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this important body, the largest medical organisation in the world, has been delayed a week beyond its usual time in consequence of the Medical Congress meeting in London, and will not open before Aug. 9. It is to be held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and will last until the 12th of that month. Professor Humphrey, of Cambridge, the president, will induct Mr. Barrow, consulting surgeon to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, into the president's chair. The address on medicine will be given by Dr. J. S. Bristowe, of St. Thomas's Hospital; that on surgery by Jonathan Hutchinson, of the London Hospital; and that on obstetric medicine by Dr. J. Sinclair Coghill, visiting physician to the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor. The presidents of sections are Dr. Edward Long, of Clifton, Bristol; Mr. W. Coates, of Salisbury; Dr. Sir E. B. Sinclair, of Dublin; and Dr. Arthur Ransome, of Bowdon, Cheshire. In the public health section, Mr. Ernest Hart will open a discussion on vaccination with calf-lymph. Another subject to be discussed is regarding infectious diseases and the means for dealing with them under the Public Health Act in the best interests of the patients and the public.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1877) and three codicils (dated, Dec. 16, 1879, Aug. 4, 1880, and May 25, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Broadwood, late of Cornwall-gardens and of No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, have been proved by his cousin and partner, Mr. Walter Stewart Broadwood, his partners, Mr. George Thomas Rose and Mr. Frederick Rose; Colonel Cumberlege, and Mr. Frederick John Robinson, the executors, the personal property being of the value of £423,924 1s. 8d. The testator gives to each of the two last-named executors a legacy of £500. He explains that, having already amply provided for his wife by settlement, he makes no further provision for her under his will. He gives to his partners all the moneys payable to his estate, whether on account of capital or in respect of his share of profits in the firm of "John Broadwood and Sons," the partners taking in the same relative proportions as those in which they are interested in the business. He gives to his cousin and partner, Mr. Henry Fowler Broadwood, all his share in the property at Horseferry-road, Westminster, occupied by his firm. He gives to his two partners and cousins, Mr. Henry Fowler Broadwood and Mr. Walter Stewart Broadwood, his share in the freehold property occupied by the firm. The whole of his property in and near Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, he devises to his nephew, Mr. Walter George King, contingently upon his attaining twenty-eight years of age. The testator bequeaths various legacies and annuities, including a legacy of £10,000 to be held on trust for the benefit of his brother-in-law, Mr. King, and his unmarried daughters; and a legacy of the like amount to his cousin, Colonel Cumberlege. Legacies and annuities to old servants and others; and among them to his old servant William Harvey, £500 and an annuity of £30; to his servant John Sharman, one year's wages and an annuity of £50; to his yacht steward, Peter, one year's wages and an annuity of £100; to David Kinnaird, the mate of his yacht, £200; and, subject to the several legacies and annuities, the whole of the residuary estate is given in equal shares upon trusts for the benefit of his two nephews, Mr. Henry King and Mr. Walter George King, contingently on their attaining twenty-eight years of age.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of M. Jean Pierre Casimir Cheuvreux, ex-Judge of the Tribunal de Commerce, Knight of the Legion of Honour, formerly of the Château de Stors, Commune de l'Isle Adam, Seine-et-Oise, France, but late of No. 1, Rue du Bel Respiro, Paris, who died on April 9 last, was proved in London on the 1st inst. by Paul Edmund Tourillon, the sole executor, the personal estate in England exceeding in value £63,000. In the event of his dying before his wife, Madame Hortense Girard, the testator gives and bequeaths to her the largest quota the French law allows him to dispose of on her behalf—viz., one fourth in plenary property, and the usufruct of one fourth.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1874), with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1879), of Mr. Stanley Welbore Daniell, late of the Union Club, Trafalgar-square, who died on March 5 last at sea, was proved on the 15th inst. by William James Hope Gambier and George Levinge Whately, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £46,000. The testator leaves legacies to his sister, Mrs. Harriet Mary Williams, his stepson, and to cousins; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life or during widowhood, and then for his daughter.

The will (dated March 20, 1880) of Mr. William Simkins Hitchman, late of Kitebrook House, Chastleton, and of Chippling Norton, Oxfordshire, wine merchant, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Catherine Hitchman, the widow, Alfred William Spence Hitchman, the son, and Henry Field Wilkins, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £300, certain furniture and farming stock, £8000 Government Stock, and some cottages, with a school-house at Little Compton and Brookend, and for life his estate at Chastleton; to his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Isabella Westmacott, certain freehold property, with sundry sums of money and stock; to Henry Hardman, for his faithful services, £400; and legacies to his executor, trustees, and coachman. The residue of his real and personal estate, part of the former being settled, he gives to his said son.

The will (dated July 9, 1879), with a codicil (dated Aug. 30, 1880), of Mr. James Holmden, late of Edenbridge, Kent, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by George Searle Head and William Austin Pearless, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £43,000. The testator bequeaths £105 New Three per Cents for the purpose of founding a bread fund for the parish of Edenbridge, to be distributed to the poor on Oct. 28 in each year, being the anniversary of his birthday; four guineas to his executors for the purpose of placing a handsome tablet in a moderately conspicuous part of the parish church, recording in large type, on parchment, framed and glazed, the particulars of the said bequest; and legacies to his children, grandchildren, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for the benefit of his son, Frank Holmden, and his daughter, Mrs. Emma Fletcher Stanford, and their children.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1877), with four codicils (dated Jan. 1 and Oct. 23, 1879, and May 27, 1880), of Miss Georgiana Henderson, late of No. 3, Montague-street, Russell-square, who died on the 27th ult., was proved on the 18th inst. by Kenneth Gregg Henderson and Henry Cooper Henderson, the nephews, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £42,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street; and the Home for Invalid Ladies, Harley-street; and legacies to servants. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her nephews and nieces, Charles Cooper, Roderick William, Kenneth Gregg, Henry Cooper, George By, Charlotte and Mary Henderson.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1880), with a codicil (dated July 9 following), of Mr. Conrad Hume Pinches, late of No. 37, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Barrister-at-Law, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 19th inst. by William Byron Pinches and Edwin Ewen Pinches, the brothers, and Edward Clarke, Q.C., the executors, the personal estate exceeding £19,000. After bequeathing some legacies, the testator gives the residue of his property to all his children.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1878), with a codicil (dated June 10, 1881), of Mr. William George Campbell, formerly a Commissioner in Lunacy, late of No. 50, Ennismore-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Frederick Pratt Barlow, jun., and Robert Gwyn, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £17,000. The testator bequeaths £300 each to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital, Marylebone-road, and the Fund for Discharged Persons from Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, in connection with the Commissioners in Lunacy: £100 to the school in Exeter-street, Sloane-street, in connection with the Brompton Oratory; pecuniary legacies to relatives, godchildren, and others; and many memorials to friends. The residue of his property he leaves to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ommamey.

C. G. C.



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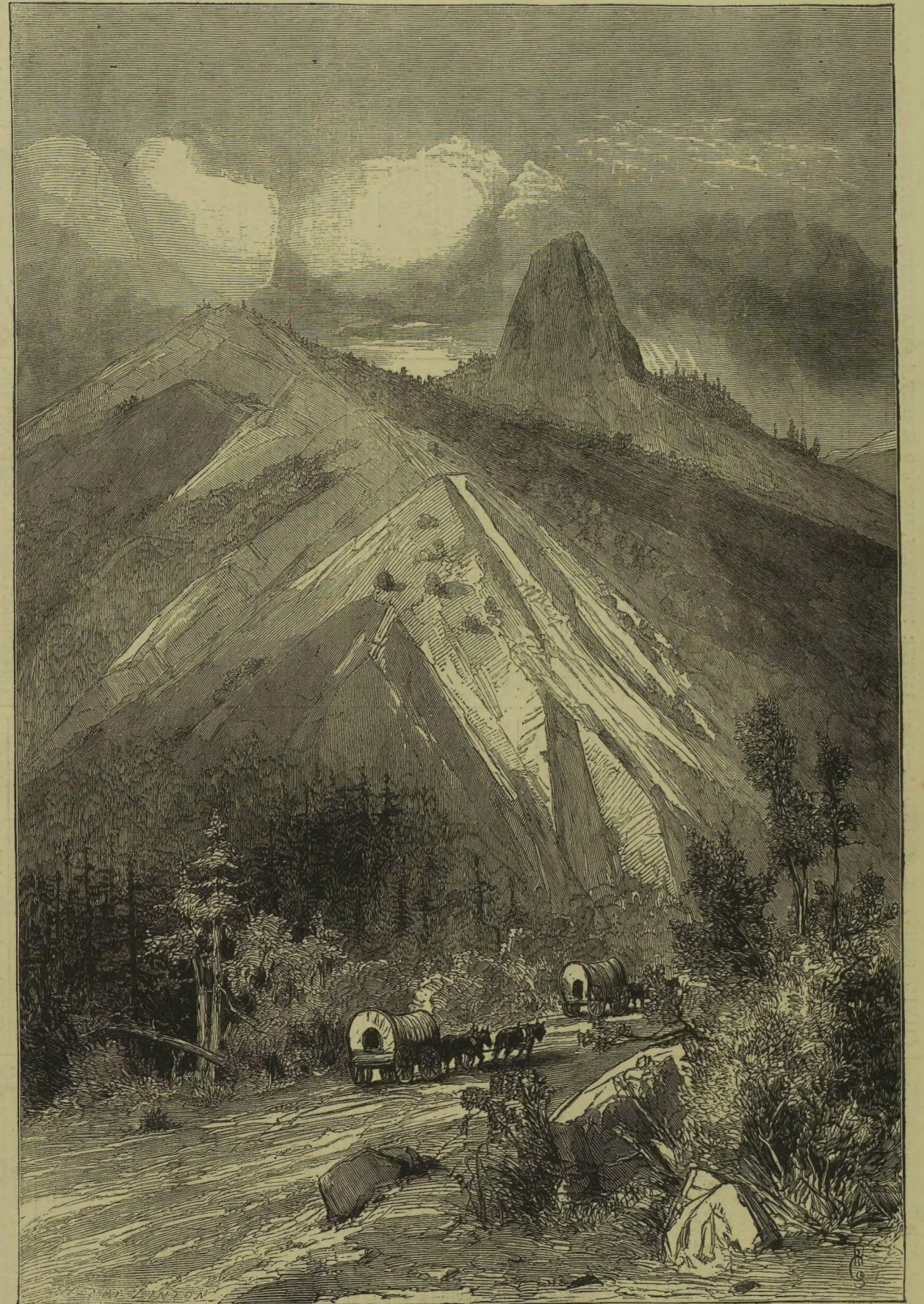
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